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A MANUAL
OF
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY,
FOR THE
USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY
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P R E F A C E.

THE Author of the following Manual has endeavoured to give a comprehensive view of Ancient Geography, without entering into such details as would, in a work of this size, overburden the memory rather than inform the mind of the reader. He has, therefore, dwelt at some length on the physical features and character of the countries; he has avoided an indiscriminate enumeration of the towns, mentioning only those which were of chief importance, or which have an interest from historical associations; and he has also diminished the number of *modern* names usual in treatises on this subject, under the impression that the introduction of them merely for the purpose of identifying ancient localities, is unnecessary in so elementary a work: where the modern names are noticed, it may be understood that the places so

distinguished are important towns at the present day. In the description of Italy, in which country the modern towns generally correspond both in site and name with the ancient, he has deemed it needless to mention them, except where there is any remarkable alteration. Some general rules for the pronunciation of ancient names are prefixed, and where these do not apply, the quantities are marked.

In conclusion, the Author has to state that the present work is designed to supply the place of a book on the same subject, now out of print, edited by the Rev. WILLIAM HILDYARD, A.M.

HAY, *July* 8, 1852.

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RULES FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF ANCIENT NAMES.

THE penults of the most common terminations of
ancient names have the following quantities:—

- ācus, as Corinthiācus.
- āna, as Sogdiāna.
- ēa, as Apamēa, Cæsarēa.
- ēne, as Adiabēne.
- ūcus-a-um, as Bætica, Adriaticum.
- ūnus-a-um, as Clusīna, Fucinus.
- ūtis, as Trachonītis.
- ōtis, as Phthiōtis.
- pōlis, as Amphipōlis.

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

I. ORBIS TERRARUM. — II. ASIA. — III. ASIA MINOR.

I. ORBIS TERRARUM VETERIBUS NOTUS.

OUR knowledge of the ancient world is derived almost wholly from the works of Greek and Latin writers, and is therefore limited to the countries of which they have left us descriptions. It will be advantageous to lay down in the first place what portion of the earth's surface was known to them, before we proceed to a description of the different countries into which it was divided.

The geographical knowledge of the ancients gradually advanced, as conquest or commerce brought them into contact with fresh nations. In the age of Homer (about 900 B.C.) it was confined to a circle, of which Greece would represent the centre, inclosing Asia Minor, Syria, the eastern half of the African coast, Sicily, Macedonia, and the Euxine Sea. In the next five centuries this circle was considerably extended. Herodotus (about 450 B.C.) was acquainted with all the shores of the Mediterranean, the interior of northern Africa, Asia as far as the Indus and the Caspian, and Europe northwards to the Danube, with the districts adjoining the Euxine. The conquests of Alexander (about 330 B.C.) extending northwards to the Iaxartes and beyond the

Indus eastwards, added much to the knowledge of Persia and Western India ; and his successors followed up the same line of discovery, by establishing commercial relations with the states of central India, and even beyond the Ganges. The countries of western Africa (Numidia and Mauritania), and also of western Europe (Spain, Gaul, Germany, and the British Isles), of which the coasts and general position alone had been known to the Greeks, were fully opened by the arms of the Romans in the centuries preceding and following the Christian era ; their system of government by military occupation, involving the formation of roads and the establishment of numerous towns, contributed to an intimate acquaintance with the interior of these countries.

Taking ancient geography at its greatest extent, it deals with but a very small portion of the habitable world. America was of course utterly unknown. We may say the same of central and southern Africa, and of the northern districts of Europe and Asia ; in short, the ancients knew very little of the latter beyond the Ganges and the Himalaya range, or of the former beyond the rivers Vistula and Danube. The world within these limits was usually divided into three continents—Europe, Asia, and Africa. Europe was bounded by the Oceanus Atlanticus in the W., the Mare Internum in the S., and the Tanais in the E. Asia, by the Oceanus Eöus in the E., the Oceanus Indicus in the S., and the Arabicus Sinus, Mare Internum, and Tanais in the W. : both these continents were supposed to be bounded in the north also by an ocean which was called Septentrionalis, or Glacialis, but of which there was no actual knowledge. Lastly, Africa was bounded by the Mare

Internum in the N., the Oceanus Atlanticus in the W., the Arabicus Sinus in the E., and an unknown sea called Oceanus Æthiopicus in the S. The most conspicuous feature in the map of the ancient world is the great internal sea which belongs equally to the three continents. Later geographers named it Mare Mediterraneum, which has been adopted by moderns; but in classical writers this name does not occur. We find it called by Homer, Pontus, or *the sea*; by the Hebrews, the Great Sea; by the Romans, Mare Nostrum, i.e., *our sea*, from their familiarity with it; and by geographers Mare Internum, the *inward* as opposed to the outward ocean. The northern coast of the Mediterranean is varied by numerous peninsulas, and lined with groups of islands. It was on this account highly favourable to the coasting navigation of early days; and by thus encouraging the growth of commercial enterprise, it became the central abode of the most flourishing nations of antiquity, and the high-road of commerce and civilization.

II. ASIA.

The continent of Asia was the primitive abode of the human race; and the seat of the earliest empires of which we have any record: it deserves, therefore, the first place in the description of the ancient world.

Its boundaries have been already noticed. The Southern Ocean is divided by the Indian Peninsula into two extensive bays, the western of which was named Erythræum Mare, *Arabian Sea*; and the eastern, Sinus Gangeticus, *Bay of Bengal*: there are also two considerable gulfs connected with it, Sinus Arabicus, *Red Sea*, which divides Arabia and Egypt,

and Sinus Persicus, *Persian Gulf*, which connects with the north-western angle of the Erythræum Mare. The Mare Internum, with its subordinate gulf, the Ægæum Mare, *the Archipelago*, and the large inland sea connected with it, which was called sometimes simply Pontus, at other times Pontus Euxinus, *the Black Sea*, separated Asia from Europe. The name Euxinus means *hospitable*, and was first applied to it when the Asiatic Greeks planted colonies on its shores; previously, the wild character both of the sea itself and of its inhabitants, had obtained for it the name Axenus, or *inhospitable*. It is connected with the Mediterranean by an intervening sea called Propontis, *Sea of Marmara*, and a double strait, viz.: the Bospörus Threicius, *Straits of Constantinople*, which joins the Propontis with the Euxine, and the Hellespontus, *Dardanelles*, which leads out from the Propontis to the Ægean. The width of the latter falls short of a mile in its narrowest part. The Pontus Euxinus projects towards the north in a gulf named Palus Mæotis, *Sea of Azov*, the size of which was exaggerated by ancient writers. The Mare Caspium or Hyrcānum, *Caspian Sea*, which lies eastward of the Euxine, was partly known: it was, however, erroneously supposed to be connected by a strait with the Northern Ocean, and to extend towards the E. and W., rather than from N. to S. The *Sea of Aral* is of comparatively recent origin, owing to the gradual elevation of the soil between it and the Caspian by the deposits of the large rivers Oxus and Iaxartes, which now flow into it, but which in earlier times discharged themselves into the Caspian: no mention is made of it by ancient writers.

The mountain-chains of Asia extend for the most part in an easterly direction. Caucāsus commences at

the neck of the Palus Mæotis, and stretches across to the shores of the Caspian. Taurus rises near the entrance of the *Ægæum Mare*, and runs parallel to the Mediterranean. From the eastern angle of the latter it continues in a northerly range, named, in contradistinction, Anti-taurus, which connects with the lower limbs of Caucasus near the shores of the Euxine. Proceeding eastward, the mountains rise towards the high plateau of Armenia, and attain a great elevation in M. Abus, *Ararat*, and farther on in M. Corōnus, *Demavend*, on the southern shore of the Caspian. We trace the same range in the eastern provinces of Persia, where it was known by the name Paropamisus, *Hindoo-Koosh*, and finally in the important mountain system which separates India from Northern Asia, known to the ancients by the names Imāus and Emōdi Montes, and to us as the *Himalaya Mountains*. Beyond this formidable barrier neither the Greeks nor the Romans advanced: their descriptions of the more northerly ranges, being founded upon report, are scanty and indistinct.

The chief rivers of Asia retain their ancient names at the present day. The Euphrātes and Tigris rise in Armenia, and flowing at first in opposite directions, gradually converge and discharge their waters in an united stream into the Persicus Sinus. The Indus rises in the Paropamisus, and after receiving numerous tributaries in its upper course, flows towards the S.E. into the Erythræum Mare. The Ganges drains the whole of Northern India; and discharges its waters into the bay named after it.

The mountains, seas, and rivers now described, form the basis of the following political divisions: Asia

Minor, the peninsula westward of the Euphrates, between the Mediterranean and Euxine; Colchis, Iberia, and Albania, between the Euxine and Caspian; Armenia; Mesopotamia and Babylonia, between the Euphrates and Tigris; the peninsula of Arabia, shut off from the main continent by the projecting Persicus Sinus; the maritime districts of Palæstina, Phœnicia, and Syria; Assyria, between the Tigris and the subordinate range of Zagrus; Persis, with its numerous subdivisions extending from the Sinus Persicus to the Indus and the Caspian sea; and India, under which name was included not only *Hindustan* between the Indus and Ganges, but an undefined district beyond the latter river, called India extra Gangem. The extreme eastern districts were divided between the Sinæ in *Cochin China*, and the Seres in *China*; and the vast territories of *Tartary* and *Mongolia* were occupied by nomad tribes of Scythians, of whom we know little beyond their names.

III. ASIA MINOR, *Anatolia*.

Geographers have assigned the name of Asia Minor to the collection of provinces situated in the western peninsula of Asia, between the Euxine and the Mediterranean seas. These, though contiguous in point of position, remained politically distinct, and did not therefore receive any collective name in classical literature. When the Romans extended their conquests thither, they named their first province Asia, or Asia Propria—a title which seems gradually to have extended over the whole peninsula, and to have received the addition *Minor* in the fourth century after Christ, in order to distinguish the *country* from the *continent*.

The range of Taurus divides it into two unequal parts, traversing its whole length from west to east, and effectually shutting off the southern provinces of Lycia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia from their northern neighbours; the most important pass across it was situated in the latter province, north of Tarsus; it led through a narrow gorge at which defences were erected, and hence called *Portæ Ciliciæ*, the *Cilician Gates*.

The interior of Asia Minor consists of a highly-elevated plateau, sloping down gradually from M. Taurus towards the Euxine sea; the climate is there less genial and the soil less productive than in the maritime districts; but the plains yield extensive and rich pasture-grounds for sheep. This plateau is bounded eastward by the lofty range of Antitaurus, from the highest point of which, named Argæus, in Cappadocia, it was commonly believed that both the Euxine and Mediterranean seas could be seen. Numerous chains run parallel to the coast of the Euxine, and give the northern region a mountainous character; the most important were—Paryadres and Scœdisus, in the province of Pontus; Olympus, on the borders of Bithynia and Galatia; and another range of the same name between Bithynia and Mysia. Towards the Ægean, the plain breaks up into ridges of inferior height opening to the sea, such as Temnus in Mysia, Tmolus in Lydia, and Messogis between Lydia and Caria.

The chief rivers of Asia Minor flow towards the north; the largest is the Halys, *Kizil-ermak*, which rises in Scœdisus, traverses the plains of Cappadocia and Galatia, and bending round almost in the shape of a U in the latter province, discharges itself into the Euxine; the Iris, in Pontus, is made up of two considerable

streams, the Lycus and the Scylax, which unite not far from the sea; the Sangarius rises in Galatia and finds its way in a devious course through the irregular ridges of Bithynia to the Euxine; the Rhyndäcus, on the eastern border of Mysia, flows into the Propontis. The western coast abounds with mountain streams, many of which are well known to us from the Homeric poems. The two largest are the Hermus in Lydia, which flows between the ranges of Temnus and Tmolus, and the Mæander, *Mindere*, in Caria, famed for its numerous windings. Along the southern coast the streams are necessarily short, on account of the proximity of Taurus to the sea. We must except, however, two rivers in Cilicia, which rise to the north of that range, the Sarus and the Pyramus, the latter of which bursts through a gorge of Anti-taurus with tremendous violence, and waters the rich plains of eastern Cilicia. We have yet to notice one important feature in the aspect of Asia Minor: in the central provinces the water, finding no outlet towards the sea, collects in extensive salt lakes; the largest of these was named Tatta.

The western coast of Asia Minor was highly favoured with natural advantages; its numerous creeks and inlets afforded convenient harbours and sites for towns; the soil was pre-eminently fertile, and the climate luxurious; its position with respect to the coasts of Greece, with which it was almost connected by the isles of the Ægean, rendered its towns emporia for the exchange of European and Asiatic produce; it also commanded the entrance of the Euxine sea, the trade of which was monopolized by the Grecian colonies: on all these accounts, the towns of this district were raised to a high pitch of prosperity, and remained

favourite places of residence, even after their commercial importance was much diminished.

Asia Minor was subdivided into fourteen districts, owing their distinction and, for the most part, their names, to the tribes who at various historical eras settled themselves there. There were, however, in addition to these, certain independent political divisions established by the Greeks and the Romans, which we shall have to notice.

1. **MYSIA** was the most northerly of the western provinces: it was bounded on the W. by the *Ægean*, and on the N. by the *Propontis*; on the E. it was contiguous to *Bithynia* and *Phrygia*, and on the S. to *Lydia*. The interior is mountainous, and well wooded; towards the *Propontis* the ranges decline into tolerably broad plains. Besides the ranges of *Olympus* and *Temnus*, we must notice the group named *Ida*, consisting of the heights *Gargærus*, *Cotýlus* and *Cillæus*, which overhang the sea opposite *Lesbos*. The line of the coast is throughout irregular. The most remarkable promontories are *Sigæum*, at the entrance of the *Hellespont*, and *Lectum*, more to the south, from which point the sea advances inland, forming the *Sinus Adramyttæus*.

Mysia was divided into several districts: *Troas*, so famous from the Homeric poems, extended along the *Hellespont*, and southwards to *Prom. Lectum*; *Æolis* commenced at the *Sinus Adramyttæus*, and passed southwards across the border of *Lydia*; it was named after the confederacy of colonies, eleven in number, founded by the *Æolians*, B.C. 1124; *Teuthrania* was a small district in the interior, about *Pergamum*; *Olympæne*, in the north, lay about the roots of *M. Olympus*. The maritime district, bordering on the Hel-

lespont, was in early times called Phrygia Hellepontica.

The chief towns were—Cyzicus, situated at the neck of a peninsula projecting into the Propontis, which stood a long siege against Mithridates; Alexandria Troas, nearly opposite Tenedos, built by command of Alexander and named after him; and Pergamum, *Bergma*, more to the south, the capital of the kingdom of the Attali, well known for the preparation of parchment. The other spots of interest are—the small river Granicus, flowing into the Propontis, on whose banks Alexander gained his first victory over Darius, B.C. 334; Abydus, on the narrowest part of the Hellespont, where Xerxes threw his bridge of boats across; Ilium, or Troja, on the Scamander, about five miles from the sea, the scene of the Trojan war; it fell early into decay, and another town was built to the northward, named Ilium Novum, at which Alexander celebrated games in honour of Achilles; lastly, Scepsis, where the works of Aristotle were discovered.

Two islands lay off the coast, Tenedos and Lesbos: the chief town in the latter was Mytilene, which has become the modern name of the whole island. Though mountainous, it possessed great fertility, and was especially famous for its wine. The battle of Arginusæ, between the Athenians and Spartans, B.C. 406, took place near a group of islands of that name, in the channel between Lesbos and the main land.

2. LYDIA lay S. of Mysia along the sea, contiguous to Phrygia on the E., and Caria on the S. In this also, the line of the coast is very irregular: there are three bays, Elæus, named after the Æolian town of Elæa, Hermæus, which receives the waters of the Hermus, and

Caistrianus, similarly named after the Cayster: between the two latter an extensive peninsula runs out, terminating in the promontories of Argennum and Melæna. The interior of Lydia consists of the broad valleys of the Hermus and Cayster, divided by the range of Tmolus and its continuations, Olympus and Sipylus: on the borders of Phrygia there lay an extensive volcanic plain covered with scorïæ, and hence called Katacecaumene, i.e., *burnt*.

The district of Æolis extended into Lydia, as far as the Hermus; south of that river commenced Ionia, which contained the twelve flourishing cities of the Ionian confederacy, founded B.C. 1044. A portion of the upper valley of the Hermus retained the name Mæonia, after the original inhabitants of the province.

The chief towns were—Smyrna, on the Hermæus Sinus, still a flourishing sea-port, retaining its ancient name; Sardis, the capital of the Lydian kingdom, on a small stream named Pactolus, tributary to the Hermus; and Ephesus, at the mouth of the Cayster, especially celebrated for its temple of Diana. These three towns are mentioned in the Book of Revelation, along with Pergamum in Mysia, Philadelphia and Thyatira in Lydia, and Laodicæa in Phrygia, as the seven churches of Asia.

Of the less important places, we may mention Phocæa, the inhabitants of which were among the earliest navigators of the Mediterranean; Teos, the birth-place of the poet Anacreon; Magnesia, *Manisa*, on the Hermus, where Scipio engaged with Antiochus, B.C. 190; and the lake Gygæa, north of Sardis, with the necropolis of the Lydian kings on its bank.

The islands, Chios, *Scio*, and Samos, which retains its

name unchanged, lie off the coast of Lydia, and belonged to the Ionian confederacy. Chios was celebrated for its wine; Samos is chiefly known for the size and beauty of its capital, and the excellence of its harbour, which was fortified by Polycrates.

3. CARIA lay in the south-western angle of Asia Minor, contiguous to Phrygia and Lycia on the E., and Lydia on the N. The irregularities of the coast are still more prominent in this province: commencing from the north we meet with Latmīcus Sinus, into which the Mæander flows; then follows Iasius Sinus, named after the town Iasus; then Ceramicus Sinus, the southern entrance of which is marked by Prom. Triopium; and, lastly, Schonus Sinus, formed on its eastern side by a projecting headland which terminates in Prom. Cynosēma. The first of these has been gradually filled up by the alluvial deposit brought down by the Mæander.

Most of the Carian rivers are tributaries to the Mæander, which waters a broad and rich valley in the north of the province: we must except the Calbis, a not unimportant stream in the eastern district, which takes a southerly course towards the Mediterranean. The ridges that separate the water-basins of the Mæander and Calbis were named Cadmus and Salbacum. The interior of Caria is tolerably level; the ground rises, however, towards the sea in several sharp ridges, such as Grion and Latmus, near Miletus, and Lide, north of the Sinus Ceramicus. Like the other western provinces, it was very fertile.

The district of Ionia penetrated south of the Mæander to the head of the Sinus Iasius. The Dorian colonists occupied the southern promontories, together with the adjacent island of Rhodus; the number of their con-

federate towns was originally six. Peræa was the name of the maritime district westward of the Calbis, which was generally subject to Rhodes.

The chief towns in Caria were—Milētus, the chief port of Ionia, situated on the southern shore of the Latmicus Sinus, and equally celebrated for its commercial activity and its literary schools; Myläsa, in the interior, abounding with beautiful buildings; and Hali-carnassus, well situated on the Sinus Ceramicus, once a member of the Dorian confederacy, but afterwards separated from it, and constituted the seat of an independent tyranny; the famous Mausoleum, erected by Artemisia, stood near it.

Of the other towns, Tralles, on the Mæander, became noted as a favourite residence of the wealthy Romans; Alabanda on the Marsyas passed into a proverb for the effeminacy of its inhabitants; Cnidus was the chief seat of the Dorian confederacy, the scene of periodical games in honour of Apollo, and historically famous for the engagement between Conon and Pisander, B.C. 394.

Numerous islands line the coast of Caria: Patmos derives an interest to us from St. John's residence there; Cos, at the entrance of the Sinus Ceramicus, with a town of the same name, possessed a famous temple of *Æsculapius*; Rhodes, *Rhodes*, more to the south, obtained importance from its position and fertility; the Dorians possessed three towns on it, Lindus, Camirus, and Rhodes, the latter situated near the northern extremity of the island, and having an excellent harbour.

4. LYCIA lay in a deep curvature of the coast, formed by the advance of the Pamphylium Mare on the E., and by the Glaucus Sinus on the W.; inland it was contiguous to Caria, Phrygia, and Pisidia. It is inter-

sected with numerous mountain ranges; on the western coast is M. Cragus, connected with a cluster of headlands formerly called Prom. Sacrum, *Seven Capes*; the eastern coast is closely skirted by the offsets of Taurus, which commences with a second Prom. Sacrum, and rising in regular terraces, was thence called Climax, 'ladder;' it attains its greatest height in this province in the volcanic points Chimæra and Hephæstus; another range named Massicytus crosses the central region. The only river of any size is the Xanthus, on which was situated the chief town of the same name, historically famous for the brave resistance of its inhabitants against Brutus. Patāra, on the sea-coast, possessed a celebrated temple and oracle of Apollo, who was supposed to frequent the wild glens of Lycia.

5. PAMPHYLIA consisted of a narrow maritime district between Taurus and the sea: it was contiguous to Cilicia on the E. The numerous rivers that flow between the offsets of Taurus, have a short and rapid course: the most important were the Catarrhactes, and the Cestrus: the Eurymædon is well known on account of Cimon's victory over the Persians, B.C. 466. There were two frequented ports in this province, Olbia, later Attalia, *Adalia*, on the inmost point of the Pamphylium Mare, deriving its second name from Attalus II., who either rebuilt or enlarged the old town; and Side, the future capital of Pamphylia Prima. St. Paul landed at Perge, about seven miles up the Cestrus. The convenience of these ports led to a considerable admixture of foreign settlers, to which the origin of the name is ascribed.

6. CILICIA stretched along the coast from Pamphylia to the border of Syria. It was surrounded by a con-

tinuous wall of mountain, consisting of the Taurus range on the N., and the hardly less important range of Amānus on the E. The passes across the latter were no less difficult than the one across Taurus, which we have already mentioned: the lower ridge approached the Sinus Issicus, *Bay of Scanderoon*, so closely in two places, that artificial defences prevented all approach on the side of Syria. The southern was named *Portæ Syriæ*, *Pass of Beilan*, ingress to which could be obtained only by a narrow passage along the sea-coast, at which were erected the Cilician and Syrian gates. The other was on the northern shore of the Sinus Issicus, eastward of *Ægæ*, and the remains of the gates, *Amanicæ Portæ*, still exist under the name *Temir Kapu*. There was a third pass also called *Amanicæ Portæ*, which crossed the chain by the valley of the *Pinarus*.

Cilicia was divided into *Trachæa*, the mountainous region in the W., and *Pediæa*, the level plain in the E. The latter is extremely beautiful and fertile, but subject to excessive heat: it was a favourite residence of the Romans. The former presents a rock-bound coast, which once harboured a troublesome race of pirates, ultimately subdued by Pompey. The southern promontory of *Anemurium* preserves its name with a slight change, *Anemour*.

The chief towns were *Seleucia*, *Selef-keh*, on the *Calycadnus*, about nine miles from the sea, founded by *Seleucus Nicator*; and *Tarsus*, *Terscoos*, on the *Cydnus*, in the centre of the rich plain, celebrated as a school of literature, and as the birthplace of *St. Paul*.

Issus, on the *Pinärus*, is famed for the engagement between *Alexander* and *Darius*, B.C. 333: *Corÿcus* in

Trachæa, for an oracular cave, 'Corycium antrum:' and Soli, west of Tarsus, for having been the last resort of the pirates.

7. CAPPADOCIA was bounded by Taurus and Amanus on the S., and by the Euphrates on the E.; on the N. it was contiguous to Pontus and Galatia, and on the W. to Lycaonia. The range of Antitaurus divides it into two distinct portions, the western containing the valley of the Halys, which seeks the Euxine; the eastern the Melas, tributary to the Euphrates, and the head-waters of the Sarus and Pyramus, which flow southwards to the Mediterranean: the former is a high, rough, bare district, the latter warm and fertile, producing the vine and the olive. There is a second Melas on the western side of Antitaurus, near Cæsarea, which must be distinguished from the river that joins the Euphrates.

The subdivisions of Cappadocia were numerous: the most important were Melitene and Cataonia, on the E. of Antitaurus; and on the W. of that mountain, Tyanitis about Tyana, Garsauria, and Chammamene on the border of Galatia.

The chief towns were Mazæca, or Cæsarea, *Kaisariyeh*, at the foot of Argæus; Tyāna, near the Taurus, the birth-place of Apollonius; and Melitene, *Malatiyeh*, near the junction of the Melas with the Euphrates.

ARMENIA MINOR was adjacent to Cappadocia, along the course of the Euphrates, and was generally considered a portion of it; it is, throughout, mountainous: a northerly range, which connects Scœdisus and Paryadres, received the name of Teches, whence the Greeks, under Xenophon, obtained their first glimpse of the Euxine. The only town of importance was Nicopolis

built to commemorate the first victory of Pompey over Mithridates.

8. **LYCAONIA**, to which the southerly district of **ISAURIA** was commonly appended, lay W. of Cappadocia, contiguous to Galatia on the N., and Phrygia on the W. It is a high, rough table-land, devoid of wood and rivers, and with a soil highly impregnated with salt. The water collects in briny lakes, such as Tatta, Trogitis, and Caralitis. We must except from this description Isauria, which was mountainous, and occupied by a wild piratical race of banditti, who long held out against the Romans.

The chief town of Lycaonia was Iconium, *Koniyeh*, a place of considerable traffic in the centre of the province. Lystra and Derbe, in the S., are known to us from the history of St. Paul. Isaura, the capital and stronghold of the Isaurians, lay at the foot of a spur of Taurus.

9. **PISIDIA** was a mountainous district, contiguous to Phrygia on the N., to Isauria on the E., and to Pamphylia on the S. It is intersected by the ridges of Taurus, and contains the upper courses of the Eurymedon and the Cestrus. The Pisidians, like the Isaurians, offered a brave resistance to the Romans: the difficult nature of the country, and the numerous inaccessible sites for fortresses, some of which, like Sagalassus and Cremna, were almost impregnable, impeded the military operations of a regular army, and subjected the Romans to the inconveniences of a guerilla warfare. The chief town in Pisidia was Selge, on the Eurymedon. Antioch, which is familiar to us as a Pisidian town, belonged properly to Phrygia; it was only for a time in the possession of the Pisidians.

10. **PHRYGIA** was contiguous to Galatia and Lycaonia

on the E., Bithynia on the N., Mysia, Lydia, and Caria on the W., and Pisidia on the S. The different portions of this province vary in character: the western and northern districts are broken up by the valleys that decline towards the *Ægean* and *Euxine* seas; the remainder consists of a high table-land, intersected by frequent mountain-chains. In the former we meet with the upper courses of the *Hermus* and the *Mæander*, as well as of various tributaries to the *Sangarius*: in the latter there are only lakes. It was on the whole a fertile province, but suffered severely from earthquakes.

It was divided into four districts: *Epictētus* in the N., *Salutāris* in the centre, *Parorea* on the borders of *Pisidia*, and *Pacatiana* in the W. The chief towns were—*Synnāda*, in the centre, with marble quarries in its neighbourhood; *Antiochia*, in *Parorea*, visited by *St. Paul*; *Apamea Cībōtus*, erected by *Antiochus Soter* out of the ruins of the neighbouring city of *Celænæ*, near the sources of the *Mæander*; and *Laodicæa*, on the *Carian* border, built by *Antiochus Deos*. *Ipsus*, near *Synnada*, is celebrated for the battle that took place between *Antigonus* and *Alexander's* generals, B.C. 301. *Colossæ*, near *Laodicæa*, was the site of a Christian Church, to which *St. Paul* addressed one of his *Epistles*.

11. *GALATIA* lay to the N. of *Lycaonia* and *Capadocia*, contiguous to *Phrygia* on the W., *Bithynia* and *Paphlagonia* on the N., and *Pontus* on the E. It was originally reckoned part of *Phrygia*, and owes its existence as a separate province to a Celtic tribe, named the *Galatæ*, who entered *Asia Minor* B.C. 278, at the request of *Nicomedes*, king of *Bithynia*, and ultimately settled in this quarter. The southern part of *Galatia* consists of high, undulating pasture-grounds, which supported a

valuable breed of sheep. The north was rugged with the outlying ridges of Olympus. In the western district rises the lofty Magāba Mons, which separates the water basin of the Sangarius from the Halys, and decides the course of the latter river towards the N.E.

The Galatæ were distributed into three tribes : the Teetosāges, occupying the centre, the Trocni the eastern, and the Tolistobōgi the western division. The chief towns were, Ancȳra, *Angora*, on a high plain west of Magaba, and Pessīnus, on the Phrygian border, in the neighbourhood of Mount Dindȳmus, which was sacred to Cybele. Gordium, the ancient residence of the Phrygian kings, is known for the famous knot which Alexander summarily dissevered.

12. BITHYNIA bordered on the Propontis and the Euxine, from the valley of the Rhyndacus in the W., which separated it from Mysia, to the Parthenius in the E., which separated it from Paphlagonia ; on the S. it was contiguous to Phrygia and Galatia. The Propontis protrudes two bays into this province, the northern of which was named Sinus Astacenus, the southern Sinus Ciānus, with which was connected an inland lake, Ascania. Between the two bays the ground rises to a height in M. Arganthonius. The interior is mountainous, but fertile : the hills produced ship-timber ; the valleys grain, figs, and wine ; and the plains which occur here and there were adapted for pasture. The only river of importance is the Sangarius.

The sea-coast of the Euxine was occupied by three tribes : the Thyni from the Sangarius westward, the Maryandīni eastward of that river, and the Caucōnes about the mouth of the Billæus. The chief towns were,

Nicæa, *Isnik*, on L. Ascania, where the first general council of the Church was held, B.C. 325; Nicomedia, *Ismid*, on the Sinus Astacenus, erected by Nicomedes I., and known as the residence of Hannibal; Chalcedon, on the Propontis, at the entrance of the Thracian Bosphorus, founded by a colony from Megara; Heraclæa Pontica, *Erekli*, an important sea-port on the Euxine, also founded by Megarians; and Bithynium, afterwards Claudiopolis, in the upper valley of the Billæus.

13. PAPHLAGONIA was a maritime province, bounded by the Parthenius on the W., by the Halys on the E., and by the ranges of Olympus on the S. At one time it stretched westward as far as the Billæus. With the exception of the coast district, which was extremely fertile, this province was wild and rugged; the mountains were clothed with forests, and were valuable only for the tin they produced, and for the excellence of the horses which they supported: the valleys, which open towards the sea, yielded the olive, and every kind of grain. The coast curves outward and forms a peninsula, terminating in Prom. Syrias or Lepte, *C. Indsh.*

The only towns of importance were, the Milesian colony of Sinöpe, *Sinub*, in the peninsula just mentioned, the great entrepôt of these parts, and the later residence of the kings of Pontus; and Gangra, or Germanicopolis, in the S., the capital of Paphlagonia in the later Roman empire.

14. PONTUS occupied the remainder of the sea-coast from the Halys to the Acampsis: it was contiguous to Cappadocia on the S., and to Galatia on the S.W. The mountain ranges of Paryadres and Scœdisus traverse this province in lines parallel to the coast, leaving only a maritime plain in the E., but opening into wider valleys

and plains towards the W. Pontus was, nevertheless, rich in various productions : iron and timber, fruits of various kinds (the olive, the vine, and the cherry, which was introduced into Europe from Cerasus), honey, and beavers, are more particularly mentioned.

The province was divided amongst a great variety of tribes, of whom we shall only notice the Leuco-syri in the western parts, who appear to have been numerous and warlike ; and the Chalýbes, or the Chaldæi as they were afterwards called, who were engaged in working the iron mines of Paryadres. Pontus was for two centuries the seat of an independent monarchy. At the conclusion of the third war with Rome, B.C. 64, it was dismembered, and divided into three portions—Cappadocius, which bordered on and was annexed to Cappadocia, Galaticus similarly transferred to Galatia, and Polemoniacus in the centre, which was entrusted to a prince named Polemo.

The chief towns of Pontus were, Amisus, *Samsun*, a Milesian colony, and an important sea-port W. of the Iris ; Polemonium, earlier Side, the capital of Polemo ; Trapezus, *Trebisond*, in the E., a colony from Sinope, which owed its greatest prosperity to the Roman emperors Trajan and Hadrian ; Amasia in the interior, on the Scylax ; and Sebastia, *Sivas*, in the upper valley of the Halys, raised to distinction by Pompey, and afterwards the capital of Armenia Prima. Zela, near the western border, was the scene of that decisive victory of Cæsar, which he reported in the words “Veni, vidi, vici.”

It now remains for us to notice the political divisions of Asia Minor under the Roman empire : after its total subjection, it formed seven provinces, viz.—Asia (in-

cluding the western provinces, with Phrygia), Lycia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Bithynia (including Pontus), and Armenia Minor. In the later arrangement under Constantine, it was divided into two dioceses, Asiana the western, and Pontica the eastern, each subdivided into eleven provinces; Cilicia was then annexed to Syria.

CHAPTER II.

I. COLCHIS, IBERIA, AND ALBANIA. — II. ARMENIA.

III. MESOPOTAMIA. — IV. BABYLONIA.

V. ASSYRIA.

I. COLCHIS, IBERIA, AND ALBANIA.

THESE three countries occupied the high ground between the Euxine and Caspian seas, Colchis, *Mingrelia*, being adjacent to the former, Albania, *Daghestan* and *Shirvan*, to the latter, and Iberia, *Georgia*, between the two.

1. COLCHIS was bounded on the S. by the Acampsis; and on the N. by M. Caucasus. With the exception of the maritime plain, it is mountainous: the valleys yielded flax, the manufacture of which was the chief employment of the people. The chief river is the Phasis, *Rion*, which flows with a westerly course into the Euxine. Colchis is best known to us from its connexion with the Argonautic expedition; the town of *Æa* was supposed to have been there; it is, however, very unlikely that the Argonauts really sailed so far. The chief towns in historical times were the Grecian colonies of Dioscurias and Phasis, also called Sebastopolis.

2. **IBERIA** was contiguous to Armenia on the S. It consisted of the valleys that descend from the southern declivities of Caucasus towards the broad plain of the Cyrus, together with the plain itself. It was fertile in grain, oil, and wine. The chief town was Harmorzica, on the right bank of the Cyrus. The Iberians were divided into castes, and appear to have been more civilized than the Colchians. A fortified pass crossed Caucasus out of this province towards the N., which was called *Caucasiæ*, *Sarmaticæ*, and sometimes *Caspiae Pylæ*.

3. **ALBANIA** was bounded on the S. by the river Cyrus, *Kur*, separating it from Armenia. The range of Caucasus penetrates through the central region to the very shores of the Caspian, leaving broad and fertile plains on either side. The Cyrus is the chief river; it rises in the Moschici Montes, receives numerous important tributaries, particularly the *Cambyses*, *Yori*, with the *Alazonius*, *Alazan*, on its left, and the *Araxes*, *Aras*, on its right bank, and discharges itself into the Caspian Sea. The pass across Caucasus, named *Albaniae Pylæ*, was near *Derbend*. The Albanians were a numerous and warlike people, particularly strong in cavalry.

Colchis and Iberia were nominally subject, first to Persia, and afterwards to Rome; in reality they were independent.

II. ARMENIA.

ARMENIA MAJOR (as it was called to distinguish it from Armenia Minor,) was bounded by the Euphrates on the W., the Cyrus and Moschici Montes on the N. and N.E., and the Araxes, Caspii Montes, and M. Masius on the S.; in this direction it was contiguous to Media, Assyria, and

Mesopotamia. It still retains its ancient name. It consists of a highly elevated plateau, surrounded on every side by mountains, and containing the sources of some of the largest rivers of Asia. The northern range was named Abus, the highest point of which is the Scriptural Ararat, on which the ark rested after the deluge. The southern range, named Niphâtes, runs in nearly a straight line from M. Taurus to the Caspian sea, and, in its eastern extremity, was known as Caspius Mons. The rivers are—the Euphrates, which is formed by two confluent streams, rising, the one in M. Abus, the other

M. Scœdisus; the Tigris (the Hiddekel of Scripture,) which rises in the western parts of the province, not far from the valley of the Euphrates, and runs towards the E. in its upper course; and the Araxes, also called Phasis in its upper course, and in Scripture Pison, which rises to the N. of Abus, and joins the Cyrus not far from its mouth. There is a large lake in the S. named Arsissa, *Van*. The climate is generally severe, the high ranges being covered with snow for the greater part of the year; the valleys, however, enjoy a warm, and some an excessively hot temperature. The soil, in the latter, was very productive; the mountains were also rich in minerals, iron, copper, and gold.

The territorial divisions of Armenia, though numerous, are unimportant: the chief towns were Artaxâta on the Araxes, built by Artaxias, the founder of the Armenian kingdom, and burnt down by the Romans, under Corbulo; and Tigranocerta on the Tigris, built by Tigranes as his capital.

Armenia underwent various political changes: it was at one time under the Assyrians; it formed part of the Persian, Median, and Macedonian empires; it separated

from the Syrian dynasty of the Seleucidæ B.C. 189, and remained independent until B.C. 5, when the Romans and Parthians contended for it, the former ultimately prevailing.

III. MESOPOTAMIA.

MESOPOTAMIA, *Algesira*, was bounded by the Tigris on the E., the Euphrates on the W., (the name signifying 'the land between the rivers,') the Median wall on the S., and M. Masius on the N. It consists of an extensive plain, arid and unfruitful towards the S., but in other parts fertile and adapted for pastoral purposes: the sides of M. Masius yielded timber. There are two considerable tributaries to the Euphrates, the Belias and the Chabōras, *Chabur*, with its affluent, the Mygdonius.

Mesopotamia is interesting to us from its connexion with Scripture history; it formed that part of Aram which was distinguished by the addition of Naharaim: 'Ur of the Chaldees,' the native place of Abraham, was here, though its position is somewhat doubtful; Haran is identified with Carrhæ on the Belias; the river Chebar is probably the Chaboras; Carchemish, where Pharaoh Necho engaged with Nebuchadnezzar, is the same as Circesium at the mouth of the Chaboras; Sarug is probably Batnæ; and Zoba is by some considered to have been the town of Nisibis, in the N.E. of the province.

The chief towns were Nisibis, the capital of a district named Mygdonia, about the sources of the Mygdonius; Edessa or Callirrhoe, the capital of Osrhoene, about the Belias; Nicephorium or Callinicum on the Euphrates; and Atra near the Tigris.

IV. BABYLONIA.

BABYLONIA, *Irak Arabi*, extended along the right bank of the Tigris from the Median wall, which separated it from Mesopotamia, to the Persian gulf: southwards it was bounded by the great Arabian desert, the line of demarcation running parallel to the course of the Euphrates; it is an unbroken, alluvial plain, intersected by canals, with no wood or stone of any kind. As a provision for building it possesses, however, abundance of clay for bricks, and numerous springs of naphtha which serve for cement. The soil is very rich.

The Euphrates and Tigris unite in this province, and are thenceforth called *Pasitigris*, *Shat-el-Arab*: the quantity of alluvial deposit brought down by them has considerably altered the point of junction and the coast of the Persian Gulf. In order to regulate the flow of these rivers, which were liable to periodical floods, and also to produce the irrigation requisite for the soil, numerous canals were formed, four of which crossed from the Tigris, near Seleucia, to the Euphrates; the chief of these was called *Maarmalcha* or the King's canal. A portion of the waters of the Euphrates was drawn off by one named *Naarsäres* into a large lake, and thence by another named *Pallacöpas*, and by a series of lagoons, to the Persian Gulf.

Babylonia had certain districts designated by particular names, such as *Chaldæa*, about the course of the Euphrates from Babylon to the sea; *Messene* in the upper part of the province; and a second *Messene* about the mouth of the *Pasitigris*. In Scripture the whole land is called *Shinar*.

The chief town was *Babylon* (the *Babel* of Scripture),

on the Euphrates, the most magnificent city of ancient Asia: it extended on both banks of the river in the form of a square, each side of which was fifteen miles in length; the western quarter contained the temple of Belus, the ruins of which are now called *Birs Nimrud*, and the palace of Semiramis; the eastern, the palace of Nebuchadnezzar and the hanging gardens. Babylon was taken by Cyrus, B.C. 538. Seleucia on the Tigris was founded by Seleucus Nicātor, and rose into importance after the fall of Babylon: it was well situated for commercial purposes. Cunaxa, the battle-field between Cyrus and Artaxerxes, B.C. 401, was situated not far from the Median wall.

The Babylonian empire extended (from 625 to 538) over the surrounding countries of Mesopotamia, Phœnicia, and Syria, to the border of Egypt.

V. ASSYRIA.

ASSYRIA, *Kurdistan*, lay along the left bank of the Tigris, from the border of Armenia in the N. to that of Susiana in the S.; it extended eastward to the Zagrus range, which divided it from Media. The northern districts are mountainous: the Gordiæi Montes run parallel to the course of the Tigris for some distance, and in places hem it in between rocky barriers: Zagrus sends out numerous lateral ridges towards the west, which gradually open as the range advances southwards, and finally decline into the broad plain which skirts the lower course of the Tigris; these ranges are now named the *Kurdistan Mountains*. The rivers of Assyria have an uniform course towards the S.W., and are all tributary to the Tigris: the most important are the Lycus or

Zabātus, *Great Zab*, the Caprus, *Little Zab*, the Physcus or Tornadōtus, *Odorneh*, and the Gyndes, *Kerah*. Assyria contains fertile valleys and plains, but is deficient in wood, with the exception of palms and cypresses.

The territorial divisions worthy of notice are—Aturia, along the course of the Tigris immediately about Nineveh; Adiabene, a more extensive district including the former, which reached from the Caprus to the sources of the Lycus; and Gordyene, on the border of Armenia, where the Cardüchi chiefly lived. In Scripture this country is designated Ashur.

The chief towns were, Ninus or Nineveh, the capital, on the Tigris opposite *Mosul*, the walls of which formed a circumference of 60 miles, and were 100 feet high; it was so thoroughly destroyed by Cyaxares, B.C. 606, that its position is rarely noticed by ancient writers; Larissa or Resen, just above the junction of the Lycus; Ctesiphon, opposite Seleucia, one of the royal residences of the Parthian kings; and Arbēla, a considerable place between the Caprus and the Lycus, the head-quarters of Darius at the time of his final defeat by Alexander; the battle itself took place at Gaugamēla, on the banks of the Bumadus.

Assyria is the name of an *empire* as well as a country; as such, it extended over Babylonia, Media, and Persia, and, under Shalmaneser, B.C. 730, over Israel and Phœnicia. It was subverted by the Medes and Babylonians, B.C. 606.

CHAPTER III.

I. PERSIS.—II. INDIA, SINÆ, AND SERICA.

III. SCYTHIA AND SARMATIA.

I. PERSIS.

UNDER the title of Persis we include that portion of the old Persian monarchy, which was bounded on the W. by M. Zagrus and the Tigris, on the S. by the Persian Gulf, on the N. by the Caspian Sea and M. Paropamisus, and on the E. by the Indus. The eastern provinces were sometimes distinguished by the collective name Ariana; the western, on the other hand, received no general name. A brief notice of each of the provinces will suffice, as they are not often mentioned by classic writers.

1. SUSIANA, *Khuzistan*, was bounded by the Tigris on the W., the Persian Gulf and River Arosis on the S., the ranges of Parachoathras on the E., and Media on the N. The interior is mountainous; the maritime district an extensive sandy plain; and the intermediate valleys fertile and beautiful. The chief rivers are the Choaspes, *Karoon*, and its tributary, the Eulæus, *Abzal*, which unite below Susa and flow into the Pasitigris.

The capital was Susa or Shushan, on the Choaspes, the winter residence of the Persian kings; its site is probably identical with that of *Shuster*, though it has generally been placed more to the west, at *Shus* on the *Kerah*.

2. MEDIA, *Irak-Ajemi* and *Azerbijan*, was bounded by the Cyrus, Araxes, and Caspius Mons on the N.,

M. Zagrus on the W., Susiana on the S., and Parthia and Hyrcania on the E. This extensive province contains regions widely distinct in climate and character; the northern district of Atropatene, *Azerbijan*, is mountainous and cold, with some fertile spots, such as the shores of the large lake of Spautā, *Urmiah*; the chief river in this part is the Amardus, *Kizzil-Ozien*, which flows into the Caspian. Media Magna is also mountainous, being intersected by the lateral ranges of the two great chains of M. Zagrus, *Kurdistan*, and M. Caspius, *Elburz*, between which it lies. There are, however, some spacious plains (particularly the Nisæi Campi, celebrated for its breed of horses), and rich open valleys. Towards the S. the province enters upon the great sandy desert of central Persia.

The chief towns were, Ecbatāna, the Achmeta of Scripture, *Hamadan*, in the southern district; Ragæ on the border of Hyrcania; Phraaspa or Vera in the upper valley of the Amardus; and Gaza in Atropatene, the summer, as Vera was the winter residence of the kings of Media.

Media was an independent monarchy from the time of Dejoces, B.C. 708, to the conquest of Cyrus, B.C. 558. It extended westward into Asia Minor.

3. PERSIS, *Farsistan*, was bounded on the S. by the Persian Gulf, on the W. by M. Parachoathras, dividing it from Susiana, on the E. by Carmania, and on the N. by Parthia. The upper part of the province, called Parætacene, is a sandy waste; the sea coast is hot and swampy; the centre is broken up with numerous ranges, running for the most part parallel to the Persian Gulf, and enclosing beautiful valleys; the waters, not finding an outlet to the sea, collect in lakes.

The chief river is the Araxes, *Bend-Emir*, which feeds the lake of *Baktegan*; not far from its left bank stood the capital, Persepolis, which was destroyed by Alexander: Pasargādæ, the burial place of the Persian kings, is supposed to have been near the eastern boundary.

4. CARMANIA, *Kerman*, adjoined Persis along the shores of the Persian Gulf; it was bounded by the Persici Montes on the E., separating it from Gedrosia, and by Parthia on the N. The northern half is a sandy, saline desert; the southern contains many rich oases and valleys between the ridges which fringe the central plateau of Persia, occupying the intervening space between the desert and the sea. A portion of the coast is so fertile in fruit that it is now called the Paradise of Persia. The capital, Carmāna, *Kerman*, was situated in the centre of the province, in a fertile oasis to the west of the rich valley of *Nurmansheer*.

5. PARTHIA, part of *Khorassan*, lay to the N. of Persis and Carmania, between Media on the W., and Aria on the E. M. Labuta, a continuation of M. Caspius, separated it on the N. from Hyrcania. It comprises the north-western portion of the table-land of Persia, with which the ancients, and indeed the moderns, have little acquaintance. The usual point of access from Media was by the Caspiæ Portæ, across a southern limb of the *Elburz* chain, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Ragæ. With the exception of the northern frontier, it is a flat, dry, barren steppe. The capital, named Hecatompylos, was situated near the base of M. Labuta.

6. HYRCANIA, *Mazanderan* and *Astrabad*, occupied the coast of the Caspian sea, from the river Charindas to the Ochus, which formerly discharged itself into that sea. It is a mere maritime strip, hedged in on the S.

by M. Labuta, very fertile but unhealthy, and in ancient times much infested with wild beasts. The Dahæ, famous for their skill in riding and shooting, lived in the E. The capital, named Carta or Zadracarta, was near the sea in the W.

7. ARIA, the eastern part of *Khorassan*, was bounded on the N. by the Sariphi Montes, on the E. by the country of the Paropamisadæ, on the S. by Drangiana, and on the W. by Parthia. It consists of an extensive plain bounded on the N. and E. by high mountains. The latter contain some fertile valleys, and the plain occasional oases, but with these exceptions, it is a mere desert. The chief river is the Arius, *Heri-rood*, which probably in earlier ages flowed into the Caspian, but now loses itself in the sands; the capital was situated on its banks, and named Alexandria Ariana, *Herat*, having been visited by Alexander in his march through this country, and probably enlarged by him.

8. DRANGIANA, *Seistan*, was a portion of the table-land, adjacent to Parthia and Carmania on the W., Gedrosia on the S., Aria on the N., and Arachosia on the E. It lies in a depression of the plateau, the lowest point of which is marked by the large lake Aria, *Zurrah*, which receives the waters of the Etymandrus, *Helmund*, and the Pharnacotis, *Ferrah-rood*. The soil is dry and sandy, but fertile when irrigated; the shores of Aria Lacus and the valleys of the Etymandrus and Pharnacotis, in the former of which the Euergetæ, who befriended the army of Cyrus, lived, are the most habitable regions. The capital of Drangiana, Prophanthasia, was situated near the northern shore of the lake.

9. GEDROSIA, *Beloochistan*, was bounded by M.

Erythræum on the S., the Indus on the E., Drangiana and Arachosia on the N., and Carmania on the W. The sea-coast of this province is swampy, sandy, and perfectly barren: inland the ground rises by a succession of terraces of greater or less extent towards the sandy desert: these terraces admit of cultivation about the bases of the mountains which separate them; but the greatest part of Gedrosia has ever been a sandy waste, the chief cause of its sterility being the want of regular supplies of water; the inhabitants are dependent upon artificial reservoirs for the greater part of the year. The armies of Cyrus and Semiramis are said to have perished in crossing this province, and Alexander's suffered severely. The chief towns were—Pura, in the interior; Oræa on the eastern, and Omāna on the western part of the coast.

10. ARACHOSIA, about *Candahar*, was bounded by the Etymandrus on the W., the Paryēti Montes on the E., the district of the Paropamisadæ on the N., and Gedrosia on the S. This province derives its name from its principal river, the Arachōtus, probably the *Urghundab*, a tributary to the *Helmund*: it is mountainous, but fertile. The chief towns were Arachotus and Alexandria, both of uncertain position.

11. The PAROPAMISADÆ derived their name evidently from the great range of Paropamisus, *Hindoo Coosh*, on the southern declivities of which they lived, in the neighbourhood of *Cabool* and *Ghuznee*. The mountains attain a very great elevation northward, and are covered with snow for the greater part of the year; Alexander crossed them during his Indian expedition. The chief river, the Cophes, *Cabool*, flows into the Indus; it receives an important tributary from the N., the Choes,

Choaspes, or Evaspla, (for the same river is described under these three names,) *Kameh*, which rises in the highest ridges of the *Hindoo Coosh*. The chief towns of this district were Gauzaca, *Ghuznee*, and Ortospāna or Carūra, *Cabool*, the capital of the tribe of the Cabolitæ.

12. BACTRIA lay on the northern side of Paropamisus; the Oxus separated it from Sogdiana on the N.; and on the W. it was contiguous to Margitana: it corresponds with the south of *Bokhara*. The greater part of this province is mountainous, but as we approach the Oxus, broad plains and steppes occur; the Oxus itself flows along an immense plain, extending from the central ranges of Asia to the Caspian Sea. This plain is generally barren; but abundance of water rendered the soil of Bactria highly fertile. The Oxus was a channel of communication between Eastern Asia and Europe, and probably a considerable traffic was prosecuted through Bactria in ancient times, the Oxus conducting to the Caspian Sea, whence the Cyrus afforded a passage westward. The capital of Bactria was Bactra, *Balk*, on the river Bactrus or Dargidus, *Dehas*; the fortress of Aornus stood some little to the eastward of it.

13. SOGDIANA, *Bokhara*, was bounded on the S. and S.W. by the Oxus, on the E. by the Comedarum Montes, and on the N. by the Iaxartes. Two chains of mountains occur in this province—the Sogdii Montes, *Karatagh*, and the Oxii, *Ak-tagh*, more to the W.; the latter divides the valleys of the Oxus and the Iaxartes. The western half of the province consists of barren, sandy steppes: the eastern contains some rich valleys. The chief towns were Alexandria Oxiana, *Kurshee*, some distance north of the Oxus; Maracanda, *Samarcand*, the fertile valley of the Polytimētus, *Kohik*;

and Alexandria Ultima on the Iaxartes, near *Khojend*, the most northerly town which Alexander founded.

14. MARGIANA lay westward of Bactria bounded by the Oxus on the N., the Sariphi Montes on the S., and Hyrcania on the W.: it forms part of the extensive desert of *Khiva*. The ancients were very slightly acquainted with it: mention is made of a river Margus, probably the *Moorghab*, and of a town, Alexandria or Antiochia Margiana on that river, possibly on the site of *Merv*.

15. Several of the provinces just described gave name to kingdoms far exceeding their own limits. Media has already been noticed in this respect: Persis was the native land of Cyrus, and the powerful empire which he founded received its usual title from it: it extended, at its greatest extent, to the Indus eastward, the Oxus and the Caspian Sea northward, beyond the boundary of Europe westward, and on the African continent, as far as the Lybian desert and Cyrene: it existed from the time of Cyrus, B.C. 559, to Alexander, B.C. 330. Susa and Ecbatana were the residences of the kings of Persia.

Parthia gave name to an empire which existed from B.C. 250 to A.D. 226, and which extended from the Euphrates to the Indus and the Oxus: the residence of the Parthian monarchs was fixed at Ctesiphon on the Tigris in the winter, and at Ecbatana in the summer months.

Bactria was the seat of an independent empire from B.C. 250 to B.C. 126: we know little of its extent, but it appears to have comprehended, at one time, a great part of *India* and *Thibet*: it was merged into the Parthian empire.

The Persian empire was restored, A.D. 226, by Artaxerxes, and was co-extensive with the ancient limits of the Persian monarchies—viz., the Indus, the Oxus, and the Tigris : it existed under the dynasty of the Sassanides until the middle ages.

II. INDIA, SINÆ, SERICA.

1. INDIA, in the comprehensive sense in which the ancients applied the name, was bounded by the Indus on the W., the Indicum Mare on the S., the Imaus and Emodi Montes on the N., and the river Aspithra, separating it from the district of the Sinæ, on the E. It was divided into two parts by the river Ganges, *Intra Gangem*, *Hindustan*, and *Extra Gangem*, the *Birman Empire*, *Siam*, and the *Malay Peninsula*, the latter of which was more particularly designated by the name *Aurea Chersonesus*. The ancients were acquainted with these regions chiefly through the visits of merchants, and hence their knowledge of the topography was very much confined to the maritime districts. As little historical interest attaches to the towns, we shall confine ourselves to a brief survey of the prominent natural features.

The Indus on the western border receives the waters of five considerable tributaries on its left bank in the country now called *Punjab*: these were, the Hydaspes, *Jelum*; the Acesines, *Chenab*; the Hydraotes, *Ravee*; the Hyphāsis, *Gharra*; and the Hesūdrus, *Sutlege*. Alexander penetrated to the most easterly of these in his Indian expedition: mention is made in connexion with this of Taxila, the capital of Porus, near *Attock*, *Mallorum Urbs*, *Moultan*, and Pattāla, *Tatta*, at the mouth of the Indus. Descending southwards, we come

to Canthy Sinus, *Gulf of Kutch*, and Barygazenus Sinus, *G. of Cambay*; the peninsula ends in Prom. Comaria, *C. Comorin*, near which, off the eastern coast, lies the important island of *Ceylon*, known to the ancients under various names—Taprobâne, Salice or Simundu. Besides the Ganges, the whole course of which was well known, mention is made of other large rivers of eastern India, as the Dyardânes, *Brahmaputra*, the Doânas, *Irawaddy*, the Dorias, *Thaleain*, and the Serus, *Meinam*: the first of these discharges itself into the Gangeticus Sinus, *Bay of Bengal*, the two next into the Sabaricus Sinus, *Gulf of Martaban*, and the last into the Magnus Sinus, *Gulf of Siam*. The region between the Doanas and Dorias was known as Aurea Regio, and the south-eastern coast of the Gangeticus Sinus as Argentea Regio. Opposite the extremity of the Aurea Chersonesus, the large island, Bonæ Fortunæ, *Sumatra*, and beyond that, Jabadii Insula, *Java*, are situated.

2. The SINÆ occupied the course of the Eastern Ocean from the border of India Extra Gangem to Serica in the N., in modern *Cochin-China*, *Camboja*, and the southern part of *China*. Very little was known of this region. The river Ambastus is identified with the *Camboja*, and the Cottiaris with the *Si-Kiang*, with the town Cattigära, *Canton*, near its mouth; Sinarum Sinus is the Gulf of *Tongquin*; and the town Thinæ, a place of extensive trade in the interior, was possibly near *Nanking*.

3. SERICA lay N. of the Sinæ, stretching upwards to an undefined extent, and bounded by Scythia on the W.; it corresponds with *Mongolia*, and the northern parts of *China*. The mountain chain of the *Altai* are described under the names Auxacii and Annibi Montes;

the river *Echardes*, which rises among them, is the *Amour*; and the river *Bautisus*, the *Hoang-ho*. The capital, *Sera*, was situated in the western part of the country: it was the mart for the valuable silks and stuffs which were manufactured in this distant region, and which were carried by an overland route across the great sandy desert of *Kobi* and the high chain of *Thianshan*, to the valley of the *Oxus*, and thus through *Bactria* and the *Caspian Sea*, to the civilized nations of *Europe*.

III. SCYTHIA AND SARMATIA ASIATICA.

1. *SCYTHIA* comprehended the whole of Northern Asia, *Serica* excepted; it was bounded by the *Rha*, *Volga*, on the W., and by *Caucasus*, the *Caspian*, the *Iaxartes*, *Imaus*, and *Emodi Montes*, on the S. It was divided into two portions by the *Imaus*, by which we must here understand, not the *Himalaya*, but the chain of *Bolor*, which strikes towards the N. from the *Hindoo Coosh*; the western half was named *Intra Imaum*, the eastern, *Extra Imaum*. Little was known of this wide region beyond the names and habits of the nomad tribes who roamed over the immense steppes that lie on either side of the central mountain chains, dependent for their subsistence upon their flocks and herds. The most important of these were—the *Massagætæ*, who lived north of the *Iaxartes*, in *Independent Tartary*; the *Sacæ*, on both sides of the mountain chains that separate the desert of *Kobi* from the western plain; the *Issedōnes*, to the eastward, in *Mongolia*; the *Arimaspi* (a one-eyed people, according to *Herodotus*, perhaps in reference to the peculiarly small eye of the *Calmucks*), in the ranges of the *Altai*, where they

occupied themselves in working gold mines; and the Argippæi, north of the Caspian Sea, whose habits of shaving the head, and of riding on white horses (as related by Herodotus), mark them as the progenitors of the *Calmuks* and *Bashkirs*.

2. The district between the Rha and the Tanais formed part of the undefined country named SARMATIA, which extended beyond the confines of Asia over *European Russia*. Sauromatæ, or Sarmatæ, was the generic name for the numerous tribes who occupied this vast district, the most important of whom in Asiatic Sarmatia were—the Thyssagetæ, in the N.; the Aorsi, about the northern coast of the Caspian Sea; and the Siracēni, between the Caspian and the Palus Mæotis. The only towns known to the ancients were the colonies planted by the Asiatic Greeks along the shores of the Euxine—viz., Tanais, at the mouth of the *Don*; Phanagoria, on the peninsula formed on the eastern side of the Cimmerian Bosphorus; Sinda, farther down the coast; and Pityus, near the Colchian border. A considerable trade was carried on from these towns in skins, slaves, wood, and horses.

CHAPTER IV.

I. SYRIA. — II. PHCENICIA. — III. PALÆSTINA.
IV. ARABIA.

I. SYRIA.

SYRIA was bounded on the E. by the Euphrates, on the N. and N. W. by M. Amanus, on the W. by Mare Internum and Phœnicia, and on the S. by Palæstina and

Arabia: it still retains its ancient name. Within these limits there are contained two widely different districts, the mountainous region which skirts the shore of the Mediterranean and the northern frontier, and the great desert which stretches eastward to the Euphrates and southward to the border of Arabia. The former receives its character from the ranges of Amanus in the N. and Libānus in the S., which are connected by a series of inferior heights; both of them attain a great elevation, Libanus being capped with snow almost throughout the year. At its southern extremity it emits a lateral ridge, which, diverging gradually towards the N., incloses a fertile valley: the ridge was called Anti-Libanus, and the valley, with its surrounding district, Cœle (i. e. *hollow*), Syria. The mountains secure to the west an abundant supply of water: the chief river is the Orontes, *Asy*, which rises in Cœle-Syria, and flows behind the mountain chains towards the N. until within a short distance from its mouth, when it curves round towards the S.W. The only other noticeable river is the Chalus, *Koweik*, in the interior, which flows southwards, and discharges itself into a marsh on the borders of the desert. The Desert itself was deficient in water, and consequently in vegetation: there are, however, numerous oases, which supported a larger population in ancient than in modern times.

Syria was divided by the Romans into ten provinces, named for the most part after the mountains or towns in each. The most important towns were—Samosāta, *Someisat*, in Commagene, where the Euphrates was crossed by the route from Asia Minor to Mesopotamia; Antiochia, *Antakia*, in Seleucis, on the Orontes, founded by Seleucus Nicator, and made the capital of the whole country;

Apamea, in Apamene, and in the valley of the Orontes, built by Seleucus, and named after his wife, Apama; Emēsa, higher up the valley, celebrated for the temple of the Sun, at which Heliogabalus ministered before he became Emperor; Damascus, *Damascus*, in the S., the ancient capital of Syria, situated in a fruitful oasis formed by the divided waters of the river Chrysorrhoas, *Barada*, which passed through the town in five channels; and lastly Palmȳra, *Tadmor*, famed for its magnificent ruins, in the desert province of Palmyrene, the capital of Zenobia. A small town, Abīla, to the N.W. of Damascus, gave name to the surrounding district of Abilene, mentioned in the New Testament.

Syria was the governing province of a powerful empire from B.C. 312 to B.C. 64, which extended under its founder, Seleucus Nicator, to the Indus, the Oxus, and the Halys: the capital of the Seleucidæ was first fixed at Seleucia, on the Tigris, and transferred thence to Antioch. Under the Romans the province of Syria included Phœnicia, and after A.D. 7, Judæa also.

II. PHŒNICIA.

Phœnicia was a maritime strip lying between Libanus and the Mediterranean, extending northwards to the island Arādus, and southwards to Prom. Carmel. The lower ridges of Libanus advance close upon the sea, leaving a very narrow plain; they were, however, highly fertile in fruits, and all vegetable productions, while the higher mountains were clothed with forests of cedar, which formed one of the most valuable exports of the country. The position of Phœnicia, with reference to Babylonia, the Persian Gulf, and the various trading countries of central Asia, as the most accessible

part of the Mediterranean coast for the transmission of merchandise, rendered it an important commercial country for the ancient world. The neighbouring heights of Lebanon supplied timber for ship-building, and the open sea, which spreads westward, necessitated greater boldness and nautical skill than other nations possessed. Hence it became a flourishing and thickly populated country, and is especially known as the seat of two most famous commercial towns—viz., Tyre, *Sur*, and Sidon, *Saida*. The latter was the most ancient, possessed a double harbour and strong fortifications, and carried on manufactures in glass and purple dye; it was taken by Artaxerxes Ochus, and never regained its former prosperity. Tyre, situated somewhat to the S., was a colony from Sidon: it was first built on the main-land, but having been besieged by Nebuchadnezzar, it was rebuilt on a small island nearly half a mile distant; Alexander took this island-town, after a siege of seven months, by means of a moat which he formed, and which rendered Tyre, in after times, a peninsula: the town existed with various fortunes until the Crusades; it also had manufactories of glass and purple dye.

III. PALESTINA.

We now come to a land which, though small in extent, abounds with objects of the highest and most lasting interest to the whole human race. In the Old Testament it is called first, the Land of Canaan, afterwards the Land of Promise, and in a later age, when the Jews were settled there, the Land of Israel; the Romans designated it Judæa, and ancient geographers Palæstina, a name derived from the coast district of Philistia,

and extended thence to the whole country: it is still called *Palestine*, and sometimes, in reference to the great events which have taken place on its soil, the *Holy Land*. It was bounded on the W. by the Great Sea (as Scripture calls the Mediterranean), and by Phœnicia; on the N. by Syria; and on the E. and S. by the great Arabian desert. It attains its greatest breadth in the northern half, where it extends eastward as far as M. Alsadāmus.

The most remarkable feature in Palestine is the valley of the Jordan, and the series of lakes connected with it. This valley lies considerably below the level of the Mediterranean, the depression at the Dead Sea amounting to no less than 1300 feet. The Jordan rises in Anti-Libanus and flows southward, first through an extensive marsh, at times overflowed with water, and called the Lake of Merom; then through the Lake of Gennesareth, and afterwards along a broad, flat valley, now called *El Ghor*, to the Dead Sea. The Lake of Gennesareth, or Tiberias (otherwise called the Sea of Galilee), *Bahr Tabariyeh* is almost surrounded by hills, which render it liable to sudden gusts of wind; it is about fourteen miles in length and six in breadth. The Dead Sea, called in Scripture the Salt Sea, and by ancient geographers *Lacus Asphaltites*, from the quantity of bitumen in it, is about fifty miles in length, and of varying width: its waters are heavy, bitter, and strongly impregnated with salt and bitumen: its shores steep and barren; and though it is not strictly true that no living creature is found in it or about it, yet the general absence of birds and plants, combined with the awful stillness of the lake, has justly obtained for it the name of the *Dead Sea*: its southern extremity lies in

the once fertile vale of Siddim—the site of the cities Sodom and Gomorrah.

From the valley of the Jordan the hills rise on either side to a considerable elevation, and form a couple of corresponding plateaus, which decline on the one side to the shores of the Mediterranean, and on the other to the Great Desert. The highest hills are in the N., where Libanus and anti-Libanus enter it; the latter rises to a peak in the lofty Hermon, and sends forth a ridge southwards to the Sea of Galilee. On the western side of Jordan the remarkable hills are Tabor, *Tur*, S.W. of the Sea of Galilee; Carmel, a long, wooded ridge running out to the N.W., and terminating in a bold promontory; Ebal and Gerizim, in the centre of Samaria; Ephraim, well covered with trees and shrubs; and the hill-country of Judæa, westward of the Dead Sea. On the eastern side of Jordan we have to notice Alsadamas, *Hauran*, a cluster of hills rising on the extreme range of the desert east of the Sea of Galilee; M. Gilead, opposite Ebal and Gerizim; Peor, a short distance from the head of the Dead Sea; and Nebo, a little S. of it. The table-land, out of which these hills rise, is broken up by numerous valleys and ravines, directed mostly towards the Jordan: these valleys were exceedingly fertile, and even the table-land, with the exception of the highest portions, such as the desert of Judæa, admitted of cultivation. The soil, however, is generally thin, and hence great labour was bestowed upon the formation of terraces for the growth of the vine and other fruits. The maritime plain was remarkable for fertility; the upper portion of it, from Cæsarea to Joppa, was named Sharon, and the lower Sephêla. The valley of Esdraëlon, on the banks of the

Kishon, was also very rich; and the greater part of Galilee was highly cultivated. On the other side of Jordan the table-land afforded good pasture-ground.

In the time of our Saviour, Palestine, west of the Jordan, was divided into three parts—Galilee in the N., Samaria in the centre, and Judæa in the S. Neither of the two first touched the sea, Judæa possessing the line of coast to the border of Phœnicia. The eastern district, which had been occupied by the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh, was called Peræa, the name expressing the land *beyond* the river Jordan; it was subdivided into the following districts: Peræa, from the Jabbok to the Arnon; Decapolis, the district about ten confederate towns in the neighbourhood of the river Hieromix; Auranitis, eastward to M. Alsadamus; Trachonitis to the N.W. of that ridge; Ituræa in the extreme N., not far from Damascus; and Gaulonitis, the mountainous region which descends from Hermon to the Sea of Galilee.

The capital of Palestine was Jerusalem, situated westward of the head of the Dead Sea; it was advantageously posted on an elevated platform, which terminated precipitously towards the S. and W., but declined gradually to the N. This platform was itself divided by slight depressions into three parts; Zion the most southerly, probably the site of the old town of Jebus; Moriah to the E., on which the temple of Solomon was erected; and Acra to the N. Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus, A.D. 70, and restored by Hadrian, B.C. 126, with the name *Ælia Capitolina*.

Of the other towns of Judæa we will mention Bethlehem, the birth-place of our Saviour, six miles S. of Jerusalem; Hebron in the hill country farther S.;

Jericho, in the valley of the Jordan; Gaza, *Ghuzzeh*, near the southern frontier; Azōtus, or Ashdod, in the plain of Sephela; Joppa, *Jaffa*, the sea-port of Jerusalem, to the N.W. of it; and Cæsarea the later capital, raised from a small village to be a sea-port town of consequence by Herod the Great.

The capital of Samaria was a town of the same name, in the centre of the district, originally erected by Omri, but very much enlarged by Herod, who changed its name to Sebaste. Neapolis, or Sichem, lay somewhat to the S., between Ebal and Gerizim, on the latter of which the temple of the Samaritans stood.

The chief towns of Galilee were—Tiberias, the capital, on the western shore of the lake, erected by Herod Antipas, and named after Tiberias; Sepphōris, or Diocæsarea, to the westward, also enlarged by Antipas; Capernaum, on the western coast of the lake, with Bethsaida a little to the S. of it; and Nazareth to the S. of Sepphoris. In Peræa were—Cæsarea Philippi, the residence of Philip the Tetrach, near the source of the Jordan; Gadāra, S. of the river Hieromix; Pella in the valley of the Jordan, whither the disciples took refuge on the destruction of Jerusalem; Ramoth Gilead, at the foot of M. Gilead; Rabbath-Ammon, or Philadelphia, the ancient capital of the Ammonites; and Rabbath-Moab, or Ar of Moab, the capital of the Moabites, on the Arnon.

IV. ARABIA.

Arabia is the large peninsula which stretches southwards from the Euphrates and the borders of Palestine to the Arabian Sea, bounded on the W. by the Sinus Arabicus, and on the E. by the Sinus Persicus. The

name is occasionally extended beyond the limits here assigned, so as to include the sandy plain of Mesopotamia.

Arabia consists of an immense table-land, surrounded on all sides by a strip of plain parallel to the sea. The mountain-belt which bounds the plain varies considerably in height and breadth; it seems to widen gradually towards the S.; and as it receives a more abundant supply of water than either the plain or the interior, it has ever been the most fertile and habitable portion of the country. The Sinus Arabicus forks off at its northern extremity into two long arms, called Sinus Ælanitis, and S. Heroopolites; between them lies the rocky peninsula, which contains the celebrated heights of Sinai and Horeb. A barren waste succeeds to the N. of it along the shores of the Mediterranean, separated on the E. from the main peninsula by a peculiar rocky valley, which runs northward from the Ælanitic arm of the Red Sea to the southern extremity of the Dead Sea.

Arabia was divided into three districts—Petræa, the *rocky* region about the arms of the Red Sea; Felix, the *fruitful*, the southern part of the peninsula from the heads of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea; and Deserta, the *barren*, the remaining portion, to the N., which gradually contracts with the convergence of the Euphrates towards the Mediterranean. It would be a mistake to suppose that the whole of Felix corresponds with its name; the interior is a parched, burning desert; the hill country towards the S., comprising the province of *Yemen*, and the sea-coasts with which the ancients were naturally best acquainted, gave origin to the name. These yielded frankincense and myrrh, together with other spices and fruits, which were held in great esteem by all the civilized nations of antiquity; gold and pre-

stones are also mentioned among the productions of Arabia, but these were probably imported from India, and merely exchanged at the Arabian ports for European merchandise.

Petræa is chiefly interesting to us from the numerous notices of it in Holy Scripture, particularly in reference to the forty years' wandering of the Israelites. At that era the Amalekites occupied the plain between the Mediterranean and the Red Seas; the Midianites, the peninsula of Sinai; the Edomites, the rugged country from the Ælanitic Gulf to the border of Palestine; and the Moabites, the eastern shores of the Dead Sea. These names disappear from history, and in a later age we find all the tribes described under the generic name, Nabathæi.

The capital of Petræa was Petra (Selah of Scripture), situated in the rocky valley already referred to. The houses and temples were hewn out of the solid rock. It was probably a place of considerable traffic for the caravans from Persia. There were two ports on the Ælanitic Gulf, Elath or Ælana, on the eastern, and Berenice or Eziongeber, on the western shore. The former was the station of Solomon's fleet.

Felix was occupied by a variety of tribes, of which the Sabæi, in *Yemen*, (which corresponds with the Sheba of Scripture,) were the best known. The extreme southern angle was occupied by the Homeritæ, whose town of Adäna, *Aden*, is most probably the Ophir whither Solomon's fleet traded, that being an emporium for Indian merchandize. The Gerrhæi, on the Persian Gulf, carried on an extensive traffic from the port Gerrha, *Katif*, across the Desert to Petra and Babylon.

Deserta has at all times been occupied by nomad

tribes. In the Old Testament these are called Kedar; by ancient geographers, Scenitæ, i.e., *livers in tents*; and by moderns, *Bedouins*. They led a pastoral life under a patriarchal form of government, secured by the nature of their country from foreign dominion, and occasionally availing themselves of this immunity for purposes of plunder and rapine.

CHAPTER V.

I. EUROPE.—II. THRACIA.—III. MŒSIA.—IV. DACIA. V. MACEDONIA.

I. EUROPE.

EUROPE, though the smallest of the four continents, has exercised the greatest influence over the destinies of the human race. It was the seat of the two most active and powerful nations of antiquity,—the Greeks, to whom the world is indebted for the highest lessons of art and philosophy, and for the progressive advance of nations, distant from themselves, in the scale of civilization;—and the Romans, whose empire, co-extensive with the then known world, has left its indelible marks in civil and political institutions, as well as in the material structures of towns, roads, and public edifices.

It would be interesting to trace out how far the physical formation and position of Europe conduced to this pre-eminence; but such an inquiry would go beyond the limits of this work. We shall therefore confine ourselves to a brief statement of the most evident of these influential causes:—

1. We have already observed, that a vast chain

mountain ranges traverses Asia from E. to W., dividing it into two unequal parts, the southern of which alone was occupied by, and known to, the civilized nations of the ancient world. The same observation applies to Europe. The southern peninsulas are separated from the mass of the continent by a series of mountain ranges proceeding generally E. and W.; such as Hæmus N. of Macedonia, the Alps N. of Italy, and the Pyrenees N. of Spain. Beyond these, not even the Romans advanced, until a late period of ancient history. The effect of this mountain barrier was in great measure to restrain the hordes of the north from the predatory incursions in which they would otherwise have indulged themselves, and to prevent those rapid and sweeping revolutions which we witness in the more exposed countries of Asia.

2. The immense extent of sea-coast, and the numerous islands scattered over the northern portion of the Mediterranean, facilitated communication, and thereby encouraged both colonization and commerce.

3. The climate and soil were favourable to the development of character and energy in an early stage of society: the former fine and luxurious without being enervating; the latter not so rich as to supersede the necessity of tillage, but sufficiently so to repay amply the labour expended upon it.

4. Lastly, the insulation of the different countries, and even of different regions in the same country, produced an independency of feeling, and a diversity of political and social institutions, which excited inquiry and rivalry, and sometimes resulted in an amalgamation of the excellencies of each.

We shall have to go beyond the limits of the southern

portion of Europe, to which these observations apply; but we must remember that, politically and historically, this alone was the important quarter of the continent in ancient times, and that our knowledge of the northern countries, which we shall have to describe, is wholly due to the extension of the great empire of the south in that direction. We shall commence our description at the point where we may suppose the first emigrants to have crossed from Asia, viz.—the narrow channel which connects the *Ægean* and *Euxine* seas, and treat (1) the provinces that lay westward of it, *Thracia* northward to *Hæmus*, *Mœsia* between *Hæmus* and the *Ister*, *Dacia* N. of that river to the *Carpathian* mountains, and *Macedonia* adjacent to *Thracia* on the E. and *Græcia* on the S.; (2) the peninsula of *Græcia* with the isles of the *Ægean*, and the coast district of *Illyricum*; (3) *Italy*, with *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Corsica*; (4) *Spain*, *Gaul*, and the *British Isles*; and (5) *Germany*, with the provinces about the *Danube*, and *Sarmatia Europæa*.

II. THRACIA.

THRACIA was bounded by *M. Hæmus* on the N., the river *Nestus*, *Mesto*, on the W., the *Ægean* and *Propontis* on the S., and the *Euxine* on the E.; it now forms a portion of *Roumelia*. Besides the lofty chain of *Hæmus*, an important lateral ridge, connected with it, named *Rhodöpe*, *Despoto*, traverses the western part of this province, and sends out numerous offsets towards the E. and S.E. These mountains enclose the water-basin of the *Hebrus*, *Maritza*, the only large river in *Thracia*, which rises in the N.W., and flowing first towards the S.E., then, after its junction with the *Artiscus*, to the S., discharges itself into the *Ægean*.

The most powerful tribes were the Odrÿsæ, in the centre, and the Bessi, in the N.W.; the towns stood mostly on the sea-coast, and many were colonies from the Greek towns in Asia Minor: the most important were—Apollonia, on the Euxine; Byzantium, afterwards Constantinopolis, *Constantinople*, on the Thracian Bosphorus; it derived its second name from the Emperor Constantine, who enlarged and beautified it, whence it became the capital of the eastern Roman empire; Perinthus, or Heraclea, on the Propontis, visited by the 10,000 under Xenophon; Ænos, on a bay, Stentoris Sinus, formed at the mouth of the Hebrus; and Abdëra, eastward of the Nestus, the birth-place of Hecataeus. In the interior there were two towns which rose into importance under the Romans, Philippopolis and Adrianopolis, both on the Hebrus; they are still important towns, with their names but slightly changed.

We have yet to notice, as an interesting locality, the long peninsula of Chersonesus, lying between the Hellespont and the Ægæan: it was the abode of Miltiades, and contained the following noticeable spots, the brook Ægospotami, where the Spartans defeated the Athenians B.C. 405; and Sestos, on the narrowest point of the strait opposite Abydos.

The following islands lay off the coast of Thrace—Thasus, with gold mines and marble quarries; Samothracia, occupied by Samians, and thence deriving its name; and Imbrus and Lemnos, asylums of the old Pelasgian race. All these have the same character, being mountainous in the centre, and fertile along the sea-coast: each possessed a town of the same name as itself on the north coast, Lemnos excepted, the names

of whose towns were Hephæstia and Myrina ; and each also retains its ancient name at the present day.

III. MÆSIA.

MÆSIA, *Bulgaria*, was bounded on the S. by M. Hæmus and M. Scordus, on the N. by the Ister, on the W. by its tributary, the Drinus, *Drinna*, and on the E. by the Euxine. Little was known of it by the Greeks ; Herodotus enumerates some of the rivers which flow into the Ister, and names the Getæ as its inhabitants : and Thucydides makes mention of the Triballi, a powerful tribe in the western district. The Romans were well acquainted with it, from its importance as a frontier country against the northern tribes. It was formed into a province by Augustus, and afterwards divided by Trajan into two, Superior and Inferior, the Ciabrus forming the boundary. In the third century A.D., the Emperor Aurelian transplanted the Daci from the left to the right bank of the Ister, and thenceforward the western portion of Mæsia was named Dacia Aureliani, subdivided into Ripensis (on the banks of the river) and Mediterranea (inland).

The southern and western districts are mountainous ; the Ister flows on a broad plain which widens as it approaches the Euxine. The chief rivers are—the Drinus and the Margus, *Morava* ; the tributaries in this province, enumerated by Herodotus, are—Scius, *Isker*, Artanes, *Wid*, Athrys, *Iantro*, and Noes, *Kara Lom*.

The tribes inhabiting Mæsia were—the Mæsi or Mysi, after whom the country was called, kindred to the Mysi of Mysia ; the Triballi, already mentioned ; a branch of the Scythians, who retained a district about the lower

course of the Ister; and the Peucini who occupied the Delta of the Ister, named *Insula Peuce*. There were numerous towns along the coast of the Danube, but they are devoid of historical interest; along the coast of the Euxine were the Milesian colonies of Odessus, Tomis, whither Ovid was banished, and Istrus; and Callatis, founded by the Pontic Heracleans.

IV. DACIA.

DACIA was bounded on the S. by the Ister, on the E. by the Euxine and the Tyras, *Dniester*, on the N. by M. Carpathus, *Carpathians*, and on the W. by the Pathissus or Tibiscus, *Theiss*: it thus embraces a large part of *Hungary, Wallachia, Moldavia* and *Bessarabia*. M. Carpathus traverses this province through its whole depth, and feeds the following important tributaries of the Ister—Maris or Marisus, *Marosk*, which joins the *Theiss*; Tiarantus, *Alouta*; Ordessus, *Argish*; Napäris, *Jalonitza*; Ararus, *Sereth*; and Pyretus, or Porata, *Pruth*: these rivers have not, however, been identified with any certainty.

The Daci were independent at the commencement of the Christian era, and stood high in respect to valour and martial skill. Trajan subdued them A.D. 100–105, upon which a large mass migrated to the eastward, and relinquished their quarters to colonists introduced by the Romans. In the third century it was overrun by the Goths, and it was finally relinquished by Aurelian, who transported the population to the other side of the Danube. Little is known of the towns: the capitals seem to have been, Tibiscum, *Temesvar*, and Zarmizegethuza to the eastward.

The Iazyges, surnamed Metanastæ (from the circumstance of their having been transplanted hither in the first century of the Christian era, from the coasts of the Mæotic sea), occupied the plain that lies between the *Theiss* and the parallel course of the *Danube*.

V. MACEDONIA.

MACEDONIA was bounded by the Nestus on the E., M. Scordus on the N., a range that descends southwards from the Bebi Montes, on the W., and M. Cambunia and the Ægean sea on the S.; it now forms the western part of *Roumelia*. The mountain-chains are numerous and irregular: Scordus is a continuation of Hæmus; its branches descend to the Ægean, and form an extensive peninsula, named Chalcidice, terminating in three lesser peninsulas, Acte, with M. Athos at its extremity, Sithonia, and Pallene. The heights eastward of the Strymon were named Orbælus and Pangæus, the latter running parallel to the sea-coast; westward of the Strymon, M. Cercine; and still farther westward, beyond the Axios, M. Bermius. The chief rivers are—the Strymon, *Struma*, falling into the Strymonicus Sinus; the Axios, *Vardar*, which rises in the N.W., receives the Erigon, and discharges itself into the western bay; and the Haliacmon, which drains the southern district. The sea-coast is very irregular: the bays formed by the advancing headlands of Chalcidice are—Sinus Thermaicus, *Gulf of Saloniki*, which receives the Axios; Sin. Toronaicus, *G. of Kassandra*, between Pallene and Sithonia; Sin. Singiticus, *G. of Monte Santo*, between Sithonia and Acte; and Sin. Strymonicus. The navigation about these headlands was dangerous, particularly about the precipitous promontory formed by M. Athos; it was here that.

the fleet of Darius was shattered; Xerxes constructed a canal across the peninsula, at the back of M. Athos, by which his ships avoided the danger.

Macedonia was divided into numerous districts, one of which, Pæonia, the highland region extending along the northern frontier, was no less extensive than the ancient territory of Macedonia itself.

The principal towns were—Thessalonica, or *Therma*, *Saloniki*, at the head of the Sin. Thermaicus, the seat of the church to whom St. Paul addressed his first Epistle; Pella, to the N.W., the birth-place of Philip and Alexander; Edessa, the capital of the early Macedonian kings; Berrhœa, in the valley of the Haliacmon, honourably mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; Olynthus, at the head of the Sin. Toronaicus, remarkable for its resistance to Philip; Potidæa, afterwards Cassandria, a Corinthian colony, which withstood a long siege against the Athenians, B.C. 432; Amphipolis, at the outlet of a lake formed by the Strymon, not far from the sea, also the scene of important operations in the Peloponnesian war; and Philippi, to the eastward, celebrated for the battle between the Triumvirate and the Republicans, B.C. 42.

Macedonia gave name to the vast empire founded by Alexander the Great. The period of its greatness was from B.C. 334 to 323; at the latter date it extended over the whole Persian empire to the Indus, the Oxus, and Iaxartes, including the western provinces of Asia Minor, Armenia, &c., the maritime districts of Syria, Phœnicia, and Palæstina, and Egypt in Africa. Macedonia itself was subdued by the Romans, B.C. 168, and formed into a province, B.C. 146.

CHAPTER VI.

I GRÆCIA.—II. THE ÆGÆAN ISLANDS, AND CYPRUS.
III. ILLYRICUM.

I. GRÆCIA.

1. GRÆCIA is the name, which the Romans, and after them the moderns, have applied to the peninsula that divides the Ægæan and the Ionian seas : it received no general name from its own inhabitants ; Hellas is an *ethnographic* rather than a territorial designation, implying any district occupied by a people of Hellenic descent, and hence it never included Epirus, although it was occasionally extended beyond the peninsula to the neighbouring isles. Græcia appears to be derived from the Graici of Epirus, with whom the Romans first came in contact.

Greece was bounded by the Ægæan Sea on the E. and S., the Ionian on the W., and on the N. by a chain of mountains commencing with the lofty Olympus, near the shore of the former and terminating with the high promontory of Acro-ceraunium, which projects into the latter sea : the Cambunii Montes, Lacmon, and the Ceraunii Montes form the intervening links. From the centre of this chain proceeds the southerly ridge of Pindus, which may be called the *back-bone* of the peninsula : the name indeed only applies to the mountain between Thessaly and Epirus, but we may trace the line of elevation uninterruptedly through Tymphrestus and Cæta, to Parnassus in Phocis, and thence to Helicon in Bœotia. The Corinthian Gulf pro-

trudes eastward in the latter province, so as almost to form a junction with the *Ægean* ; but the hills rise again in the mountainous Peloponnesus, and descending still to the S., under the names *Artemisius* and *Parthenius*, terminate in the still loftier ridges of *Parnon* and *Taygētus*. From this central chain numerous and important offsets radiate on either side, and thus communicate to Greece a decidedly mountainous character. The plains are comparatively few and small ; central Thessaly and *Bœotia* indeed lie in basins of some size, but, these excepted, we can only mention the plains of *Argos*, *Elis*, and *Megaris*, as at all worthy of the name. The chief rivers are the *Peneus*, *Salambria*, with its numerous tributaries, in Thessaly ; the *Achelōus*, *Aspropotamo*, which rises in *Lacmon*, and, after a long course to the S., discharges itself into the *Ionian sea* ; the *Alpheus*, *Rufias*, which receives the rivers of central Peloponnesus ; and the *Eurōtas*, *Basilis*, which drains the *Laconian valley* between *Parnon* and *Taygetus*.

The sea-coast is the most important feature in the geography of ancient Greece ; its numerous indentations, its spacious bays, and its protected roadsteads, favoured the advance of commerce and maritime power. The chief bays and inland seas were—*Sin. Pagasæus*, *G. of Volo*, in Thessaly ; *Sin. Maliacus*, *G. of Zeïrum*, which receives the *Spercheius* ; *M. Euboicum*, between *Locris* and *Eubœa* ; *Sin. Saronicus*, between the peninsulas of *Attica* and *Argolis* ; *Sin. Argolicus*, penetrating far into the latter province ; the twin bays of the S., divided by *M. Taygetus* and *Prom. Tænarium*, the eastern called *Laconicus*, the western *Messenicus* ; on the western coast, the extensive *Sin. Corinthiacus*, commencing with *Prom. Araxum*, and almost severed into two parts by

the advancing headlands of Rhium and Antirrhium; and lastly, Sin. Ambracius, higher up, an irregular sheet of water, the entrance of which was commanded by the point on which Actium stood.

The soil and productions of Greece varied very much. The plains of Thessaly, Bœotia, and northern Elis, were among the most fertile in corn, wine, and oil; Messenia was the granary of the barren Laconia; the maritime district of Achaia produced flax as well as grain; Attica was "thin-soiled," and therefore coveted by no conqueror, but it possessed a rich treasure in the silver mines of Laurium and the marble quarries of Pentelicus, and also boasted of being the native land of the olive; the high lands of Arcadia afforded excellent pasture for sheep; the shores of the Corinthian gulf were well cultivated, but the interior of northern Greece was for the most part wild and unproductive. The climate and scenery are eminently beautiful: to them we owe much of the taste and imagination which pervade the mythology, the poetry, the sculpture, and the architecture of ancient Greece.

The political divisions of Greece were in the main marked out by nature. In the northern division we have the following ten—Thessaly and Epirus, separated by Pindus; Acarnania and Ætolia, on different sides of the Achelous; the little mountain-state of Doris, between the diverging ridges of Ceta and Parnassus; the maritime districts of Locris, one lying between the Eubœan sea and Ceta, the other between the Corinthian gulf and Parnassus; Phocis; Bœotia, stretching from sea to sea, and bounded on the S. by the ranges of Cithæron and Parnes; the peninsula of Attica; and the western plain of Megaris. Peloponnesus was divided

into six provinces—Arcadia in the centre; Achaia along the shores of the Corinthian gulf; Elis on the western coast; Messenia and Laconia in the S., divided by Taygetus; and the peninsula of Argolis in the E.

2. EPIRUS was bounded by the Ceraunian mountains on the N., Pindus on the E., the Ambracius Sinus on the S., and the Ionian sea on the W. The name means *mainland*, and originated with the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands. The chief rivers were—the Achelous, which traverses a valley immediately below Pindus; and the Arachthus, which, after a parallel course, discharges itself into the Ambracian gulf. The Achëron—reputed to communicate with the infernal regions—is a stream of no great size, which emerges from a gloomy glen of the western coast.

Epirus was tenanted by a number of tribes, chiefly of Illyrian extraction, three of which exercised a supremacy over the remainder—viz., the Chaōnes in the N.W., the Thesprōti in the S.W., and the Molossi in the interior; the river Thyāmis divided the two first; the Athamānes in the S.W. are also frequently mentioned. The district about the Ambracian gulf formed an independent state under the Corinthian town of Ambracia.

The chief towns were—Dodōna, in Molossis, at the southern extremity of Lake Pambotis, the seat of the ancient oracle of Jupiter; Pandosia near the Acheron; Ambracia, *Arta*, a flourishing town on the Arachthus, about six miles from the gulf, founded by Corinth; and Nicopolis, near the neck of the gulf, erected by Augustus in memory of the victory at Actium.

The important island of Corcȳra, *Corfu*, lay opposite the coast of Epirus, approaching very near it at its northern extremity. The town of the same name, a

Corinthian colony, stood on the site of the modern capital, with a port named Hyllæicus. It is historically famous from its connexion with the Peloponnesian war.

3. THESSALIA was bounded by Pindus on the W., the Cambunian range and Olympus in the N., the Ægean on the E., and Cæta and Maliacus Sinus on the S. These limits include beyond Thessaly Proper, the southern valley of the Spercheius. Thessaly Proper is girt with mountains on every side. Those on the N. and W. have been already noticed; along the eastern coast rise Pelion and Ossa, the latter separated from Olympus only by the narrow gorge of Tempe; the southern boundary is formed by Othrys, which proceeds eastward from Pindus to the neck of the Pagasæan gulf. These ranges enclose a single water-basin, which may very possibly have once been the bed of a lake, until some convulsion of nature burst an outlet for the waters through Tempe. The rivers which feed the Peneus are—the Apidāmus from the S.E., the Cuarius from the S., the Phoenix, Pamiſus, and Lethæus, from the W., and the Titaresius from the N. The vale of Tempe is about five miles long, and so narrow, that in places there is only room for the river and the road. It was of great importance, as it afforded the only convenient inlet into Greece from Macedonia, all the other routes leading across high passes. Olympus, *Elymbo*, rises immediately to the N. of Tempe. Its great elevation (above 6000 feet) led to the supposition that it was the abode of the gods.

Thessaly Proper (*i. e.* the basin of the Peneus) was divided into four districts—Pelasgiotis in the E., Hætiæotis in the N.W., Thessaliotis in the centre and W

and Phthiotis (in which lay the original Hellas) in the S. The chief towns in these districts were—*Larissa*, *Larissa*, on the Peneus; *Tricca*, *Trikkala*, and *Gomphi*, which commanded the passes across Pindus into Epirus; *Pharsālus*, near the left bank of the *Apidanus*, the scene of a battle between *Cæsar* and *Pompey*, B.C. 48; and *Pheræ*, to the N. of the *Pagassæan Gulf*. *Cynoscephalæ*—a couple of low hills to the N.E. of *Pharsalus*—are celebrated for the engagement between the Romans and *Philip of Macedon*, B.C. 197.

The adjacent districts of *Magnesia*, *Dolopia*, *Æniania* and *Malis*, are generally reckoned as parts of *Thessaly*, though they are physically distinct from it. *Magnesia* was the eastern strip of coast, shut off from the main land by the *Pagassæan Gulf* and *Lake Bœbeis*; it was unimportant in itself, being neither fertile, nor possessing any harbour along its line of coast; but it was well situated for commanding the road to southern Greece, and hence its town of *Demetrias*, at the head of the *Pagassæan Gulf*, was of great importance. *Dolopia* was a mountain district, which stretched over *Pindus* to the *Achelous*, without any place worthy of mention. The *Æniānes* occupied the upper course of the *Spercheius*, *Hellada*, with *Hypæta* for their capital; the *Malienses*, its lower course, with the adjacent coast of the bay into which it flows. The *Lacedæmonians* founded a town, named *Heraclea Trachinia*, in this district, about two miles and a half from the sea, which was besieged by the Romans in the *Ætolian war*, B.C. 191. The celebrated pass of *Thermopylæ* guarded the entrance from *Thessaly* into *Locris*: a branch of *Cæta*, named *Callidromus*, advanced close to the sea, leaving only a narrow passage of 50 feet, which was crossed by a

wall: this pass was most gallantly defended by the Spartans, in the Persian war, B.C. 480. It is further known as one of the meeting places of the Amphictyonic council. The line of coast has so much advanced by the alluvial deposits of the Spercheius, that the pass no longer exists.

4. ACARNANIA was bounded by the Ambracian Gulf on the N., the Ionian Sea on the W., and the Achelous on the E.: it comes to an angle in the S., by the convergence of the river and the sea. It is generally hilly; but some plains occur in the valley of the Achelous, such as that about Stratus, and the rich alluvial plain at the mouth of the river, formed by the deposits it has brought down, which was anciently called Parachelois. The capital of Acarnania was Stratus, on the right bank of the river: but a more important place was the Argive colony of Argos Amphiloichicum, on the eastern shore of the Ambracian Gulf, which acquired a considerable territory, with the subordinate towns of Olpæ and Idomène to the N. At the neck of the Gulf stood the advancing point of Actium, off which the naval engagement between Augustus and Antony took place, B.C. 31.

An important group of islands lies off this part of the Grecian coast. Leucas, *Santa Maura*, is the most northerly, and was separated from the main-land only by an artificial channel, called Dioryctus; it abounds with high mountains; the southern promontory of Leucate was the reputed scene of Sappho's leap: the chief town stood on the canal. Cephalenia, *Cephalonia* (the Homeric Same) is the next in position and importance, and resembles Leucas in character: its chief town, Same, was on the eastern coast. Eastward of it

is the famed Ithāca, *Thiaki*, a small island divided into two peninsulas by an advancing bay, which formed the port of Reithrum; the town of Ithaca stood between the peninsulas, and port Phoreys at the northern extremity of the island. Lastly, we have to mention Zacynthus, *Zante*, off the coast of Elis, also very mountainous, and with its capital on the eastern coast; there are pitch-springs on it, which have yielded a regular supply ever since the days of Herodotus.

5. *ÆTOLIA* lay along the shores of the Corinthian Gulf from the mouth of the Achelous to the headland of Antirrhium: towards the N. it extended to the central chains of Cēta and Tymphrestus, which separated it from Thessaly. It was divided into *Ætolia proper* from the sea to M. Panætolicus, and *Ætolia Adjuncta*, *added* (so called because it did not form portion of the original country), which stretched northwards to Cēta, and beyond the Achelous westward to the Amphilocheian Gulf. The latter is a high, rugged, and inaccessible region; the former is also hilly, but possesses some districts of great fertility, particularly the maritime plain along which the main road ran, and the inland valley which contains the two lakes of Trichōnis, *Brakhori*, and Hyria, *Angelo Kastro*; this valley is bounded by the ridges of Aracynthus in the S., and Panætolicus in the N., which form an expanding angle in the direction of the Achelous: the only river of importance besides the Achelous is the Evēnus, *Fidari*, in the eastern part of the province.

The chief towns of *Ætolia proper* were—Thermum, under M. Panætolicus, the capital and seat of congress of the *Ætolian* tribes; Arsinoe, at the south-western angle of L. Hyria; and Pleuron and Calydon, on the

maritime plain. *Ætolia Adjecta* contained no towns of any importance ; it was occupied by the following tribes—the *Apodōti*, about the mid-course of the *Evenus* ; the *Ophionenses* and *Bomienses*, in its upper valley ; the *Eurytānes*, on the declivities of *Œta* ; and the *Agræi*, in the valley of the *Achelous*.

6. *LOCRI* was the name of the districts occupied by the three branches of the Locrian tribes, the *Ozölæ*, *Epicnemidii*, and *Opuntii*, the first of whom lived adjacent to *Ætolia* along the shore of the *Corinthian Gulf*, the two latter on a narrow strip of coast between the *Eubœan Sea* and the continuations of *M. Œta*. The *Opuntians* were so named after their town *Opus*, and the *Epicnemidians* after the range of *Cnemis* ; the derivation of *Ozölæ* is not certain ; but it may be connected with *ὄζω*, ‘to smell,’ in reference to some strong-smelling plant of the country.

The territory of the *Locri Ozolæ* was bounded by *Parnassus* on the N.E., by *Ætolia* on the N. and W., and by the *Crissæan Bay* and *Phocis* on the E. The face of this province is broken by isolated heights, the only decided chain being that of *Myēnus*, on the western border, a westerly offset from *Parnassus*, which declines towards the headland of *Antirrhium*. The *Corinthian Gulf* is narrowed to a channel of about a mile across by the opposite points of *Rhium* and *Antirrhium* ; in ancient times a temple of *Neptune* stood on each ; now the strait is commanded by the forts of *Rumeli* and *Morea*. The *Hylæthus* is the only stream of importance ; its course is parallel to *M. Myēnus*.

The towns of the *Ozolæ* were—*Amphissa*, *Salona*, north of the *Crissæan Gulf* and at the head of the plain, the cultivation of which led to the *Sacred war* ;

Naupactus, *Lepanto*, an important sea-port near the neck of the Corinthian Gulf, where the exiled Messenians were settled by the Athenians; and Molycria, very near Antirrhiium.

The district of the eastern Locrians derives its chief interest and importance from its position on the high road from Thessaly to Bœotia: the pass of Thermopylæ was the *key* of ancient Greece; this gained, a double route was open to an invading army, either by the coast to Opus and Lake Copais, or across Cnemis by Tarphe, to the upper valley of the Cephissus. The towns were—Alpēnus, at the eastern extremity of Thermopylæ; Thronium, the capital of the Epicnemidians, about a mile and half inland; Daphnus, a port on the Eubœan Sea; and Opus, the capital of the Opuntians, on a small plain about two miles from the sea.

7. The small province of DORIS, the cradle of the Dorian race, lay in the highest valley of the Cephissus, or rather of its tributary, the Pindus, between the diverging ranges of Ceta and Parnassus. In this confined and rugged spot, there existed a Tetrapolis, or confederacy of four towns, named Pindus, Erineus, Cytinium, and Bœum, the two first on the left, the others on the right bank of the river.

8. PHOCIS was bounded by M. Cnemis on the N., Doris and Locris on the W., the Corinthian Gulf on the S., and Bœotia on the E. It was unequally divided by the range of Parnassus into two portions, the northern consisting of the broad valley of the Cephissus, the southern of a hilly country, broken up by the irregular offsets from that range. Parnassus attains its greatest elevation (7500 feet) in the centre of the province, terminating in three peaks, the most important of which

was named *Lycoreia* : its summit was generally covered with snow. The mass of the mountain descends precipitously above Delphi, in the rocks called the *Phædriades*.

The *Cephissus*, *Mauro-potamos*, has its sources in Phocis, near *Lilæa*, receives the *Pindus* from Doris, and traverses a rich plain, called the *Elatic*, to the border of *Bœotia*. The most frequented route into Phocis from the north was across *Cnemis* by *Elateia*.

The chief towns of Phocis were—*Delphi*, in the valley of the *Pleistus*, the seat of the most renowned oracle of antiquity, and hence deemed the centre of the world ; and *Elateia*, on the declivities of *Cnemis*, which commanded the road just mentioned. *Cirrha*, on the *Crisæan Bay* served as the port of *Delphi* ; *Anticŷra*, farther on the coast, was much famed for its hellebore, esteemed an antidote to madness.

9. *Bœotia* was bounded on the W. by Phocis ; on the N. by *Locris Opuntia* ; on the E. by the *Eubœan Sea* ; and on the S. by the *Corinthian Gulf* and on *Attica*. It is girt with hills on every side ; on the E. by a continuation of the *Opuntian range*, which skirts the shore of the *Eubœan Sea* ; on the W. by the heights of *Helicon* and *Nysæum* ; and on the S. by the rugged range of *Cithæron*. Within these limits lie two basins of unequal dimensions ; the northern, which was shut off from the sea, containing the *Lake Copais* ; the southern consisting of the valley of the *Asopus*, which opens to the *Eubœan Sea*. These natural features present a similarity to the basins of the *Peneus* and the *Spercheins* in *Thessaly*. The lake *Copais*, *Topolias*, is the receptacle for the waters of the *Cephissus*, and of the streams that flow from *Helicon* ; its size and depth

have varied much at different periods and at different seasons of the year; it is now sixty miles in circumference, formerly it was only forty; in summer it is a mere marsh. The superfluous waters were carried off at the eastern extremity by a subterranean channel, which emerged near Larymna and conducted them to the sea. The lake was surrounded by a remarkably fertile plain, or rather, a succession of plains, separated from each other by spurs of the mountain ranges, which afforded sites for the citadels of the wealthy towns of this province. The most important range in Bœotia is Helicon, *Zagora*, which attains an elevation of 5300 feet: its picturesque scenery, of a softer character than that of the generality of the Greek mountains, rendered it in the opinion of the poets the favourite residence of the Muses: a subordinate ridge, named Leibethrium, stands to the north of Helicon. The course of the Cephissus has been already noticed; the only other river of importance is the Asōpus, *Asopo*, which rises near Leuctra and flows eastward along a rich plain, which was called Parasopia, to the Eubœan Sea; its stream is sluggish. The district about its mouth, where the town Orōpus stood (hence called Oropia), was the debateable ground of Attica and Bœotia; it belonged sometimes to one, sometimes to the other.

The towns of Bœotia abound with historical associations; the great roads to the Peloponnesus crossed the plain; its position, therefore, and the adaptation of the country for military operations, made it the battleground of ancient Greece.

The capital was Thebæ, *Thibai*, situated on an eminence between the Ismēnus and its tributary Dirce, on the southern part of the plain: the streams flow

into Lake Hylice, eastward of Copais: it was admirably placed in respect to the roads, seven of which converged to it as a centre: it was taken by Alexander the Great, B.C. 335. The other important towns were—Orchomēnus, at the mouth of the Cephissus, the ancient capital of northern Boeotia; Chæronea, near the Phocian border, near which Philip conquered the Athenians, B.C. 338, and Sylla, the army of Mithridates, B.C. 86; Lebadea, *Libadia*, to the S., with the oracular cave of Trophonius in its neighbourhood; Coronea, the scene of the defeat of the Athenians, B.C. 447, and of the victory of Agesilaus, B.C. 394; Haliartus, where Lysander was killed, B.C. 395; Leuctra, W. of Thebes, celebrated for the victory of the Thebans, B.C. 371; Platea, near Cithæron, the scene of the Persian defeat, B.C. 479, and also famous for the siege it sustained in the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 427; Tanagra, on the Asopus, where the Spartans defeated the Athenians, B.C. 457; and Delium, on the sea-coast, which commanded one of the entrances to Attica, the scene of a battle between the Boeotians and Athenians, B.C. 424.

10. ATTICA was bounded by the ranges of Cithæron and Parnes on the N., by Megaris on the N.W., and in other directions by the sea: in form it is a triangular peninsula, terminating southwards in the bold promontory of Sunium, *C. Colonna*: it derives its name from the word *ἀκτὴ*, 'sea-coast,' which was more particularly applied to the plains on the Saronic Gulf. The physical features of this province formed the basis of its political divisions: the north-eastern quarter is occupied with the ridges of Parnes and Pentelîcus, and was therefore called Diacria (the high country); from Pentelîcus there proceeds a southerly range, Hymettus, which bounds

the plains of Athens on the E., and which formed a line of demarcation between the *western* region of the plains, which was called Pedia (plain) or Acte, and the eastern peninsular district of Paralia (maritime). The former of these was again divided by a range parallel to Hymettus, named *Ægaleus*, into the Athenian plain (*τὸ πῆδιον*, as it was commonly called) between these two ranges, and the plain of Eleusis, westward of *Ægaleus* to the border of Megaris. The Paralia was also subdivided into Mesogæa (the interior), and Paralia, in its limited sense—the shore of the Saronic Gulf.

We may here mention the characteristic features of these ranges and districts; Cithæron, *Elatæa*, is a long and once well-wooded ridge, running eastward from the shore of the Corinthian Gulf; the road to Plataea crossed it. In the hollow between it and Parnes ran the direct route from Athens to Thebes, by Acharnæ and Phyle. Parnes *Nozea*, is a more massive and irregular mountain, closing the Athenian plain on the north; a line of heights, which was crossed by the road to Oropus, connects it with the towering peak of Pentelicus or Brilessus, *Penteli*, which yielded the beautiful marble used in the public buildings of Athens. A depression of about two miles occurs between Pentelicus and the double range of Hymettus, the southern portion of which was specifically named Anhydros; they are now named *Telo Vouni*, and *Mauro Vouni*: Hymettus was chiefly celebrated for its honey. Mesogæa is an undulating district, enclosed by a rough and irregular shore on the E. and W., and terminated southwards by the more mountainous portion of the Paralia, containing the hill of Laurium. The plain of Athens is watered by the Cephissus, which receives the streams from Pen-

telicus and Hymettus, and joins the sea at Phalerum; the Ilissus, which flows by Athens, formerly joined it, but is now exhausted before reaching it. Ægaleus, which is also connected with Parnes, increases in elevation towards the south, and advances into the sea opposite Salamis; from this point Xerxes witnessed the defeat of his fleet. The Eleusinian or Thriasian plain is watered by a second Cephissus, which rises in Cithæron, and reaches the sea near Eleusis; the maritime portion of it was fertile; the sacred road from Athens to Eleusis crossed Ægalens, and thence followed the line of the coast. Attica is generally but an unproductive province, the soil being poor and water scarce; but wherever irrigation can be effected (as at Athens), there is an exception to the general bareness of the country: sheep and goats form the chief live stock.

The capital of Attica was *Athēnæ*, *Athens*, situated on the plain named after it, at a distance of about four miles from the sea. The site of the town was broken by several eminences, three of which deserve notice; (1.) the Acropolis, a massive oblong rock 150 feet in height, 1000 feet long and about 500 broad, with a considerable area on its summit, on which stood the Parthenon, the colossal statue of Minerva, the Erechtheum and the Propylæa, which guarded the entrance on the western declivity; (2.) the Pnyx, a low hill to the W. of Acropolis, on the side of which an artificial platform was constructed for holding the public assemblies; and (3.) the Areopægus, nearer the Acropolis, on which the highest judicial court held its sittings. The Agora, which contained most of the public buildings, lay in the hollow between these three hills; it was an oblong inclosure, partly surrounded by porticoes, and

adorned with statues, chapels, &c. The great Theatre of Bacchus was near the eastern end of the Acropolis, the tiers of seats being cut out of the side of the rock. The town was supplied with water from the Ilissus and from a spring, named Enneakrounos, both of which lay S. of the Acropolis. Outside the walls of Themistocles (which inclosed a much larger circuit than that of the modern town) we may notice towards the N.W. the Ceramîcus, used as a burial place, and beyond it the groves of the Academia, frequented by Plato and his disciples, fringing the banks of the Cephissus; and towards the N.E., the hill of Lycabettus, *St. George*, Cynosarges, the resort of the Cynic school, and Aristotle's Lyceum. Athens possessed three ports, Piræus, Munychia, and Phalërum: the two first were situated near each other, on opposite sides of a small peninsula; the last was to the S.E., separated by a considerable bay. Piræus was easily defended through the narrowness of its entrance; it is still (under the name of *Porto Dhrako*) the port of Athens. These ports were connected with the city by three walls, of which the two northern ran in parallel courses to the peninsula of Piræus and Munychia, while the southern diverged at a considerable angle towards Phalerum, joining the sea near the modern *Tripyni*. Of the other spots of interest in Attica we may notice—Eleusis, near the mouth of the Cephissus, the seat of the far-famed temple of Demeter; Acharnæ at the northern extremity of the Athenian plain, where charcoal was largely manufactured; Decælea, strongly placed on an eminence between Parnes and Pentelicus, commanding the road to Oropus, and affording an excellent post for inroads into the Athenian plain; and lastly, Maräthon, *Vrana*, near

the eastern coast; the village stood at the back of a maritime plain about six miles long, which was shut in by the spurs of Pentelicus on the W., and by marshes on the N. and S. A tumulus still marks the scene of action between the Greeks and the Persians, B.C. 490.

The islands of Salāmis, *Koulouri*, and Ægina, *Egina*, are connected with Attica both geographically and historically. The first was separated from the main-land by the narrow channel in which the Persian fleet was defeated, B.C. 480; the eastern entrance was guarded by the island Psyttaleia. The interior of Salamis is mountainous, and the line of coast everywhere irregular: the capital was situated on the eastern side opposite Athens. Ægina is in the centre of the Saronic Gulf; it is also mountainous, the loftiest peak rising towards the S., and being crowned with the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius. The form of the island is triangular; the chief town, Ægina, stood on the western coast opposite Epidaurus.

11. MEGARIS was a small but important territory between the Saronic and Corinthian Gulf, consisting of a plain bounded on the S.W. by the Oneian range, and on the E. by a chain of heights which separated it from the Eleusinian plain. The capital, Megāra, was situated about two miles from the coast, and was connected, like Athens, with its port Nisæa by means of long walls. The road to Peloponnesus passed through Megara, and then divided, one branch following the coast, the other striking inland, and leading over the lofty ridge of the Oneian range, which was called Geraneia: the coast road was dangerous, being carried along the face of the precipitous Scironian rocks, which overhang the sea, and leave no interval for the road along the beach.

12. ACHAIA, with SICYONIA and CORINTHIA, occupied the northern coast of Peloponnesus. The two latter were independent territories not forming part of the province of Achaia; they are here appended to it as being in closer proximity to it than to any other of the six main divisions of Peloponnesus.

Corinthia was the district on each side of the isthmus of Corinth; towards Megaris, it was bounded by the Oneian range; towards Argolis, by an irregular series of heights, which bound the basin of the Corinthian Gulf: westward the river Nemea separated it from the territory of Sicyon. The capital was Corinthus, *Corinth*, about two miles distant from the gulf, and so situated that it commanded the entrance to the Peloponnesus; its citadel was posted on an almost impregnable rock, named Acro-corinthus, which rose immediately behind the town; it possessed two ports, Lechæum on the Corinthian, and Cenchreæ on the Saronic Gulf, and from its favourable position between these two seas, it became a place of great commercial importance; it was taken and sacked by the Roman general Mummius, B.C. 146. The narrowest part of the isthmus was the scene of an annual public contest; the distance from sea to sea is about three miles and a half, and the intervening ground is so level, that vessels were commonly dragged across at a spot thence called the Diolcus; a wall was also erected there for the defence of the Peloponnesus.

Sicyonia bordered on the Corinthian Gulf from the river Nemea, on the E., to the Scythas, on the W.; it consisted of a maritime plain and some small valleys opening into it. The chief stream is the Asōpus, on the left bank of which stood the capital, Sicyon, on an eminence about two miles from the sea; it was in early

times one of the most important cities of Greece, but it gradually sank, as other places, more favoured by position, rose in power: it was connected with its harbour by long walls, which existed until B.C. 303.

Achaia was bounded by the Scythas on the E., the Corinthian Gulf on the N., the Larisus on the W., and a chain of hills, which separate it from the plateau of Arcadia, on the S.: the boundary in the latter direction varied with the receding or advancing positions of the hills, of which the most remarkable are Cyllène, in the E., and Erymanthus, in the W. The only chain, which falls wholly in Achaia, and which was called from that circumstance M. Panachaicus, rises in the western part of the province, near Patræ. The rivers are numerous, but, owing to the proximity of the mountains to the sea, unimportant: the greater part of the coast is regular and exposed, and hence unadapted for nautical pursuits; outside the straits, however, it opens into a spacious bay, much frequented by shipping at the present time, which is formed by the promontories of Araxum, *Papas*, on the W., and Drepanum, *Drepano*, on the E. A confederacy of twelve towns existed in Achaia from the earliest times; the most eminent of these were — Helice, the original capital, which was destroyed by an irruption of the sea, B.C. 373; Ægium, to the westward, which succeeded Helice in the supremacy, and surpassed it in size and beauty; and Patræ, *Patras*, on the outer bay, raised to eminence by Augustus, and during the Roman era the chief town of the whole western coast of Greece.

13. ELIS was bounded by the Larisus and M. Scollis on the N., the Ionian Sea on the W., Messenia on the S., and Arcadia on the E., the valley of the Ery

manthus and M. Lycæus marking the boundary in the latter direction. The shore projects considerably in the northern part of the province, leaving room for a rich alluvial plain watered by the river Peneus; the western promontory was named Chelonātas, *Clarenza*. There are two considerable rivers in Elis—the Peneus, *Iliaco*, which rises in Erymanthus, and receives a tributary, the Ladon; and the Alpheus, *Rufias*, the upper course of which falls in Arcadia.

Elis was divided into four districts; Cœle-Elis, the alluvial plain about the lower course of the Peneus; Acroria, the mountainous region about its upper course; Pisātis, on the right bank of the Alpheus; and Triphylia, the remaining southern portion.

The chief towns were—Elis, on the left bank of the Peneus, the capital; Pisa, which maintained a long struggle with Elis for the supremacy, a short distance from the right bank of the Alpheus; and Olympia, to the S.W., just above the junction of the little river Cladeus with the Alpheus, the far-famed spot where the Hellenic nation met for the celebration of their national games. Nor far distant from it was Scillus, where Xenophon lived in retirement during the latter part of his life.

14. **MESSENIA** was bounded by Elis and Arcadia on the N., the Ionian sea on the W. and S., and Laconia on the E.; the boundary on this side varying at different periods from the river Pamisus at the head of the Messenian bay, to another river of the same name on the eastern coast. Messenia has more level ground than the other provinces of Peloponnesus, nor do the hills attain so great an elevation: there are, nevertheless, important heights, such as Ithōme, Temathias,

and several ridges on the northern frontier. The western and eastern coasts converge towards the S., and meet in Prom. Acritas, *C. Gallo*: the only other headland worthy of remark is Coryphasium, on the western coast, the seat of some important operations in the Peloponnesian war: it forms the northern side of the bay of *Navarino*, which is protected in front by the island Sphacteria, *Sphagia*: the entrances into the bay are narrow, the southern being about 1400 yards wide, and the northern only 150. The chief rivers were—the Pamisus, *Pirnatza*, which issues from a lake eastward of Ithome, receives the Balyra from the N., and flows through an alluvial plain to the Messenian Gulf; the Cyparissus, which traverses a narrow valley called Aulon, and discharges itself into the Ionian Sea; and the parallel stream of Neda on the border of Elis, which runs in a deep valley amid the ranges of M. Nomia.

The chief towns were—Messène, the capital, on the south-western side of Ithome (on the summit of which was the citadel), founded B.C. 370 when the Messenians were restored to independence; Pylus, on the promontory of Coryphasium, perhaps the same town which is mentioned in Homer as Nestor's capital, though this honour was contested by the other towns of that name in Triphylia and Cœle-Elis; and Ira, a strongly situated town on the banks of the Neda. M. Ithome itself was the stronghold of the Messenians in their struggles against the Spartans.

15. LACONIA was bounded by Messenia on the W., Arcadia and Argolis on the N., and the Ægean sea on the E. and S. The coast projects southwards in two lengthened peninsulas, which, with the Messenian, presented a similarity to the leaf of a plane tree: the

western was formed by the lofty ridge of Taygētus (now called *Pentadactylon*, from its rising into five points near Sparta), which terminates in Prom. Tænarium, *C. Matapan*, the most southerly point of Greece: the eastern is rather connected with M. Parnon, but a considerable plain intervenes: it terminates in Prom. Malea, *C. St. Angelo*. The navigation about these promontories was esteemed very dangerous in ancient times, and therefore mariners preferred the process of dragging their vessels across the Isthmus. The spacious bay inclosed between the peninsulas was named S. Laconicus, *G. of Kolokythi*. The chief and only important river in Laconia is the Eurōtas, *Basili*, which rises on the border of Arcadia, and flows in a south-easterly direction, receiving tributaries from Taygetus and Parnon, and discharging itself at the head of the Laconian Gulf: it formed a rich alluvial plain about its mouth. The soil of Laconia is very poor, with the exception of the spot just mentioned, the plain of Sparta along the mid course of the Eurotas, and another named Leuce, on the eastern coast of the Gulf, which were well cultivated and productive.

The capital of Laconia was Sparta or Lacedæmon, advantageously situated on rising ground near the right bank of the Eurotas, about two miles eastward of *Mistra*. On the opposite side of the river, M. Menelaïus advances close to its banks, and thus Sparta commanded the entrance to the lower valley. The town was divided into four quarters, Pitane (which contained the Acropolis), Cynosura, Messoa, and Limnæ.

The other towns of importance were — Gythium, which served as the port and arsenal of Sparta, on the Laconian Gulf; Helos, near the mouth of the Eurotas;

Epidaurus Limēra, the only harbour on the eastern coast, near *Monembasia*; and Sellasia, in the valley of the Œnus, which joins the Eurotas above Sparta, an important post, as it commanded the road to Argolis, and hence the scene of an important engagement between Cleomenes and Antigonus, B.C. 222. The island of Cythēra, *Cerigo*, lies off the southern coast of Laconia, with a town of the same name on its eastern coast; its position rendered it an important acquisition for attacking the Spartans.

16. ARGOLIS was bounded on the W. by Arcadia, on the N. by Sicyonia and Corinthia, on the S. by Laconia, and on the E. by the sea: it consists of an extensive peninsula, shut off on all sides from the neighbouring provinces (Laconia excepted) by lofty mountain-chains: thus we have Artemisius, Parthenius and Lyrceus on the side of Arcadia, and a series of rough irregular heights with no opening, on the side of Corinth. The peninsula itself is mountainous, the chief range being M. Arachnæus, in the neighbourhood of Epidaurus; the coast is irregular and lined with islands, the most important of which were Hydrea, *Hydra*, and Calauria, *Poros*, interesting to us as the place where Demosthenes perished: near Calauria there is a considerable peninsula, named Methāna. The chief river is the Ināchus, which rises in M. Lyrceus, and traverses the plain of Argos to the Sinus Argolicus.

Argolis, in the extended use of the name, includes the following independent states—Argolis proper, or Argea, i. e. the plain of Argos and the district about the head of the Argolicus Sinus; the small territories of Phlius and Cleonæ in the N.; Epidauria, along the coast of the Saronic Gulf; Trœzenia, the eastern half,

and Hermionis, the western portion of the extremity of the peninsula ; and Cynuria, a small territory on the border of Laconia.

The capital of Argolis was Argos, situated on the small stream Charadrus, a tributary of the Inachus, about four miles from the sea. The surrounding plain was highly fertile with the exception of the upper part of it, which suffered from drought. The citadel of Argos was well situated on a lofty rock behind the town. The other important towns were—Mycænæ, at the northern extremity of the plain, the ancient capital of Agamemnon, which was destroyed by the Argives, B.C. 468 ; Phlius, in the upper valley of the Asopus, enclosed by hills on every side ; Cleonæ, on the Nemea, and on the road between Corinth and Argos ; Epidaurus, on the eastern coast, opposite Ægina, much visited for the temple of Æsculapius in its vicinity ; Trœzen, near the neck of the peninsula of Methana, with a port named Pogon (from its resemblance to a beard), about two miles distant ; Hermione, on the sea-coast, opposite Hydrea ; Nauplia, *Napoli di Romania*, the port of Argos, on the eastern coast of the Argolicus Sinus, and Tiryns, near the head of the gulf, one of the most ancient cities of Greece. The small district of Cynuria consisted of the valley of the Tanus with Thyrea for its chief town : the Æginetans were settled here by the Spartans in the Peloponnesian war.

Argolis occupies a prominent place in the mythical legends of ancient Greece ; the marsh of Lerna, the abode of the Hydra which Hercules vanquished, and the unfathomed Halcyonian lake, were situated at the southern part of the plain of Argos, in close proximity to the sea ; Nemea, in the mountainous district of the

north, was the scene of another of the achievements of Hercules—the destruction of the lion, in honour of which triennial games were celebrated: the mountains about Nemea abound with caverns, which in ancient times harboured wild beasts, so as to endanger the road to Corinth: this labour of Hercules probably commemorates an attempt of the early Argives to clear the country of them, just as the former may an attempt to drain the marshes.

17. ARCADIA, the central province of Peloponnesus, is highly elevated above the rest of the peninsula, and surrounded by lofty chains of mountains. The most important of these chains have been mentioned in the description of the surrounding provinces: but it may here be observed (1) that the highest are on the *eastern* side of the province, and (2) that there is only *one* break in the mountain-wall—viz., the valley of the Alpheus, through which the united streams find a passage to the Ionian sea. The Alpheus itself rises on the southern border, not far from the spot where the Laconian Eurotas has its source; it crosses the upper plain of Megalopolis, then a long gorge in the neighbourhood of Brenthe, from which it emerges on to a lower plain about the town Heræa: its chief affluent is the Ladon, which receives the waters of the northern and north-eastern districts, and equals, if it does not indeed exceed, the Alpheus in importance. The eastern part of Arcadia is separated from the water-basin of the Alpheus by a series of heights, which run parallel to the mountains on the border of Argolis: between these there lies a long, elevated plain, subdivided by transverse ridges of inferior height, the waters of which partly collect in lakes, and partly escape by natural perforations

in the rock to the other side of the mountains ; the most remarkable instance of this phenomenon is in the north, where a connexion is believed to exist between Lake Stymphalus and the Argolic river of Erasinus. This plain is remarkably flat and was well cultivated ; the remainder of the province is diversified with hill and dale, wood and rock, and is only adapted for sheep-feeding : hence all the images of pastoral life in classic poetry have been borrowed from it ; and the heights of Lycæus in the south, Cyllene in the north, and Mænalus in the east, have been fixed on as the resort of Pan and other rural deities.

The chief towns of Arcadia were situated on the eastern plain, which was the most convenient line of communication between Corinth and Sparta. Commencing from the N., they come in the following order : Stymphālus, on a small lake of the same name ; Orchomēnus, also on a lake ; Mantinea, one of the largest towns of Greece, in the centre of a considerable plain, on which two important engagements were fought, the first by the Mantineians and their allies against the Spartans, B.C. 418, the second between the Bœotians under Epaminondas, and the Spartans, B.C. 362 ; and Tegea, near the Laconian frontier, and hence frequently engaged in hostilities with Sparta.

The other towns were—Megalopolis, *Sinano*, in the upper plain of the Alpheus, built under the direction of Epaminondas, B.C. 370, the capital of Arcadia ; Clitor, on a small stream that joins the Ladon in its upper course ; and Pheneus, on a small lake to the westward of Stymphalus. The small town of Phigalia, on the border of Elis, possessed a remarkably fine temple of Jupiter, the remains of which yet exist.

II.—THE ÆGÆAN ISLES AND CYPRUS.

Many of the islands neighbouring upon the coasts of Greece, Thrace, and Asia Minor, have been already described: the remainder we may arrange in three groups, viz., Eubœa, and the small cluster off its northern extremity; the Cyclâdes, situated southwards; and lastly, Crete, Carpäthus, and Cyprus.

1. Eubœa, *Negropont*, lies closely adjacent to the peninsula of Greece, running parallel to the coasts of Locris, Bœotia, and Attica. It was most nearly connected with the second of these provinces, as the intervening channel is so narrow at the Eurîpus, that a bridge was thrown across. A series of hills extends through the length of the island, terminating southwards in Prom. Geræstum, and northwards declining to the beach and low headland of Artemisium. The eastern coast was much exposed and offered no refuge for vessels: Prom. Caphareum, near the south, was the spot where the Grecian fleet perished on its return from Troy; the inward curvature above it is probably the 'Eubœan Hollows,' which proved fatal to the Persian fleet; on these accounts the inner passage, by the Eubœan Sea and the Eurîpus, was much preferred.

The chief towns were—Chalcis, *Negropont*, on the Eurîpus, which commanded the strait, and possessed a rich plain, named the Lelantine; Eretria, an Ionian town, once destroyed by the Persians, but rebuilt at a short distance higher up the coast; and Histîæa, or Oreus, on the northern coast, an Athenian colony; near which the Greeks and Persians held their first naval

struggle, commonly known as the battle of Artemisium. There were excellent marble quarries at Carystus, near Prom. Geræstus.

In connexion with Eubœa, we may mention Scyros, to the E., celebrated for its breed of goats, and the more northerly group of Sciæthus, Halonnesus, Peparethus, with others of less size, of which we have very few notices.

2. The name Cyclades was originally applied to the islands that lay in a *circle* about the sacred Delos: the name was extended, however, to include all that large group which lies to the S.E. of Eubœa and Attica, and which appears to be a connecting link between the mountain-chains of Greece and Asia Minor. Delos itself was one of the least in point of size; but it was esteemed inviolably sacred, as being the birthplace of Apollo, and hence it was selected as the seat of congress and the treasury of the Greek congress after the Persian war. Rhenea is adjacent to, and shared in the sanctity of Delos; it was at one time connected with it by a chain. Between Delos and Eubœa lie Andros, only ten miles distant from the latter, Tenos, and Mycœnus. Naxos, to the S., is the largest of the group, and the most fertile, especially in the vine; it was taken by the Persians in their second expedition. Paros, to the W., was celebrated for the fine marble obtained from the quarries of M. Marpessa: its chief town was in vain besieged by Miltiades, who was prosecuted for his failure. Ceos stands nearest to Attica, and is chiefly known as the birthplace of Simonides. Melos, midway between Attica and Crete, was very fertile, and possessed a good harbour: it was cruelly devastated by the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war. Thera, or Calliste, to the S.E., was

occupied by the Minyans, who afterwards founded Cyrene : it was usually reckoned among the Sporades.

3. Creta, *Candia*, is the largest of the Ægæan Isles ; it lies east and west, with a length of 170 miles, and a breadth varying from 8 to 40 miles. A lofty chain of mountains traverses it, attaining its greatest elevation in the central M. Ida, the summit of which is for many months covered with snow : the eastern range was called Dicte, and the western Leuce. Its fertility was very remarkable. The chief towns were, Cydonia, *Khania*, a seaport on the north-western coast : Cnossus, the ancient capital of the Cretan kings, on the northern coast, and Gortyna, south of Ida, which rose to eminence under the Romans. Salmōne, mentioned in the Acts, is the same as Prom. Samonium, at the eastern extremity of the island ; the 'Fair Havens' were on the southern coast, near Gortyna.

Carpäthus, *Scarpanto*, lies between Crete and Rhodes, in that portion of the Ægæan Sea which was called after it, Carpathium Mare. Cyprus is situated in the eastern angle of the Mediterranean, facing Cilicia and Phœnicia. The lofty range of Olympus pervades the western district in a direction parallel to the coast, leaving but a narrow maritime plain on the south. North of it a valley of some size expands towards the eastern coast ; it is watered by the Pedæus, at the mouth of which was situated the capital, Salāmis, afterwards called Constantia, with an excellent harbour.

Cyprus was very fertile, and occupied by a population of Phœnicians and Greeks. Of the less important towns, we may mention Soloe, on the northern coast, whence the term Solecism had its derivation, and Paphus, on the western coast, celebrated for the worship of Venus.

III. ILLYRICUM, OR ILLYRIA.

Illyricum was bounded by Epirus on the S., Macedonia and Mœsia on the E., (the Drinnus separating it from the latter,) Pannonia on the N., and the Adriatic on the W. Extensive and lofty mountain-chains pervade the whole of it, and form the link between the mountain-systems of Greece and Thrace on the S., and the Alps on the N. These mountains prevented communication on the land side, while the numerous islands which line the coast rendered access from that direction difficult and dangerous. Hence Illyricum was little visited, and remained, until a very late period, in the occupation of uncivilized and turbulent tribes. The chief rivers were—the Aōus, *Boiussa*, on the southern border, the upper course of which belonged to Epirus; the Drilo, *Drin*, which joins the Adriatic at the point where the coast bends towards the S.; and the Naro, *Narenta*, higher up the coast. The mountains received specific names, but we need only mention the *Bebii Montes*, on the border of Mœsia.

Illyria was divided into two portions—*Romana* or *Barbara*, and *Græca*, divided by the course of the Drilo; the former being the Roman province of Illyria, the latter the portion which was conquered by Philip II. of Macedonia, and annexed by the Romans to the province of that name. The most important tribes were—the *Liburni*, in the N.E., well skilled in maritime pursuits, and remarkable for their peculiarly light vessels; the *Iapōdes*, who lived adjacent to them in the interior; the *Dalmātæ*, who occupied the coast from the *Liburni* to the *Naro*; and the *Taulantii*, between the *Drilo* and the

Aous. The chief towns were—Epidamnus, *Durazzo*, a colony from Corcyra, raised to great importance by the Romans, who made it the point of communication between Italy and the East; considering the name as ominous, they changed it to Dyrrachium; Narōna, on the Naro; Salōna, the birthplace of Diocletian, and the chief town of Dalmatia; and Scardōna, higher up the coast, in the territory of the Liburni.

CHAPTER VII.

I. ITALIA.—II. SICILIA, SARDINIA, AND CORSICA.

I. ITALIA.

ITALY was bounded on the N. and N.W. by the various ranges of the Alps, on the E. by the Mare Adriaticum or Superum (upper), on the W. by the Mare Tyrrhēnum or Inferum (lower), and on the S. by the open Mediterranean. These limits give the name its greatest extent; but it did not become thus co-extensive with the whole peninsula until the time of Augustus: originally it was applied only to the southern coast. Various other names occur in poetry, as *Hesperia* (the western land), *Saturnia*, *Opica*, &c. Two important mountain-systems fall under our observation—the Alps, *Alps*, and the Apenninus Mons, *Apennines*. The former curves round in a crescent form from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic Sea, inclosing the large and fertile plains of *Lombardy*. It was divided into the following ranges from W. to E.: *Maritimæ*, from the *Ligusticus Sinus*, *G. of Genoa*, to the sources of the Padus and Mon-

Vesŭlus, *Monte Viso*; Cottizæ, (named after Cottius, who maintained his independency among these mountains against the arms of Rome,) northward to the sources of the Duria Minor, including M. Matrōna, *M. Genevre*; Graiæ to Cremōnis Jugum, *Cramont*; Penninæ, to M. Adŭla, *St. Gothard*, with the much-frequented pass of Summum Penninum, *Great St. Bernard*; Rhæticiæ, thence to the course of the Atāgis, *Adige*; Venētæ et Carniciæ, from the *Adige* to M. Tullus, *Terglou*; and Juliæ, thence to the borders of Illyria, where it joins the ranges of the *Dinaric Alps*: these designations are preserved in modern geography. The most frequented passes into Gaul were—across the Cottian Alps by *M. Genevre*; across the Graian by the *Little St. Bernard*; and across the Penninæ by *Great St. Bernard*. It has been a question by which of these Hannibal led his army into Italy; probably he ascended the valley of the Isara, *Isere*, as far as *Montmelian*, and thence followed the *Arc* and the modern route by *M. Cenis*, descending on the Italian side by the Duria to *Turin*. The passes into Rhætia followed the course of the modern routes by the *Splugen* and by the valley of the *Adige*. In connexion with the Alps we may mention the lakes which lie in the deep valleys that border on the plain of *Lombardy*. The three largest were, Verbānus, *Maggiore*, Larius, *Como*, and Benācus, *Guarda*.

The Apennines are connected with the southern extremity of the Maritime Alps: they at first skirt the coast of the Ligusticus Sinus, and thence diverge into the interior of the peninsula, which they traverse throughout its whole length, giving it its particular form and its elevation above the level of the sea. The highest points occur in its middle course in the province of Samnium,

below which it divides into two branches, the eastern forming the Iapygian peninsula, the western trending off towards the south, and, after traversing the narrow district of Bruttium, reappearing in the Island of Sicily. The ramifications of the Apennines are very numerous, and occupy the greater portion of the peninsula; the most important plains are in Latium, Campania, and Apulia.

The chief river of Italy is the Padus, *Po*, which rises in M. Vesulus, and, after an easterly course of about 400 miles, reaches the Adriatic: it traverses the whole length of the extensive plain of Gallia Cisalpina which lies between the Alps and the Apennines, and it receives numerous tributaries from both these ranges, the most important of which are—(on its left bank) the Duria, *Durance*; the Ticinus, *Tessino*, which is emitted from L. Verbanus, and is known in history from the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal on its banks, B.C. 218; the Addua, *Adda*, Ollius, *Oglio*, and Mincius, *Mincio*, which are respectively connected with the lakes Larius, Sebinus, and Benacus; and (on its right bank) the Tanarus, *Tanaro*, and the Trebia, which was the scene of another defeat of the Romans, B.C. 218. The other important rivers were the Atāgis or Athēsis, *Adige*, which rises in Rhætia and flows southwards until it approaches the Padus, when it bends eastward and flows into the Adriatic; the Arnus, *Arno*, in Etruria, which rises in the Apennines and discharges itself into the Tyrrhenian Sea; the Tibēris, *Tevere* or *Tiber*, which rises near the Arnus, but has a longer and more southerly course; the Vulturnus, *Volturno*, which receives the streams from the western valleys of Samnium, and conveys them across the Campanian plain to the sea; the Aufidus, *Ofanto*, which

rises on the eastern side of the Apennines, and crosses the plain of Apulia to the Adriatic; and the Frento, *Fortore*, which has a somewhat parallel course on the northern border of that province.

The climate and productions of Italy vary considerably in the different provinces. Gallia Cisalpina has a rich soil and a humid atmosphere; the rivers being fed by the melting snows, never fail: hence it was highly fertile in every kind of grain. As we descend the peninsula, we find a gradually increasing contrast between the maritime districts and the central mountain-region. Latium and Campania are exceedingly hot, and the soil of the latter was adapted for the vine and the olive; Samnium, on the contrary, is a high Alpine district, only valuable for the herbage it affords in the summer months; Apulia, on the eastern coast, possesses a rich soil, but it is parched during the summer heat, and the rivers do not keep up a regular supply of water: hence the necessity for the annual migrations of the herds to the mountains. Fruit was abundant everywhere, but especially on the western coast.

The sea-coasts of Italy present a marked contrast. The eastern is regular, the remarkable cluster of hills named Gargānus being the only striking feature; the western, on the other hand, has numerous bays, of which the most important are—*Ligusticus Sinus*, *G. of Genoa*; *Cumanus*, *G. of Naples*, bounded by the promontories of *Misēnum* and *Minervæ*, *Campanella*; *Pæstanus*, *G. of Salerno*; and *Lameticus*, *G. of Eufemia*; opposite to the latter, on the southern coast, is *Scylaceus*, *G. of Squillace*; and higher up the spacious *Sinus Tarentinus*, *G. of Taranto*, between *Iapygia* and *Lucania*.

Italy was favourably situated for commercial pur-

poses. The peninsula of Greece is not far distant on the one side, nor that of Spain on the other; the shores of Gaul are accessible both by sea and land, and the Rhone afforded a fine inlet to the interior of that country, and to the more northerly parts of Europe; while, on the south, the continent of Africa advances to within a comparatively short distance from the western point of Sicily. Nor is it deficient in sheltered and convenient harbours. The eastern coast, indeed, is in its upper part low and marshy, and the alluvial deposit of the Po and other rivers has materially altered the line of the coast; but lower down, Ancona, Brundisium, and Tarentum, were well situated for communication with Illyria and Greece; while, on the other side, the spacious bays of Pæstum and Cumæ, and the harbours of Antium, Ostia, Centumcellæ, Cosa, Pisa, Luna, and Genua, were sufficient for the trade with the western countries of Europe.

The provinces into which it was divided by the Romans will be now described, commencing with those in the northern district.

1. **LIGURIA** was bounded by the Alps on the W., the Padus on the N., the Ligusticus Sinus on the S., the Macra on the S.E., and Gallia Cispadana on the E. The Apennines divide it unequally into a maritime plain and a larger district belonging to the water-basin of the Padus. It was occupied by numerous tribes, of whom the most important were the Taurini, on the Padus, and the Vagienni, in the west.

The most important towns were—Genua, *Genoa*, on the sea-coast, from which a considerable trade was prosecuted; Alba Pompeia, and Asta, on the Tanarus; and Dortôna, to the E.

2. GALLIA CISALPINA was bounded by the Alps on the N. and W., the Atagis and the Adriatic on the E., and the Rubico, *Fiumicino*, Apennines, and Padus, on the S. It was divided by the latter river into two portions—Transpadāna, the northern and by far the largest; and Cispadana, the southern. The name Gallia was applied to it by the Romans after the Gallic tribes had crossed the Alps and settled themselves there; and to distinguish it from the proper Gallia, the names Cisalpina (on this side of the Alps) or Togāta (dressed after the Roman fashion) were added.

The chief tribes in Gallia Transpadana were—the Taurini, about the upper course of the Padus; the Salassi, in the valley of the Duria; the Insubres, along the course of the Padus to the Addua; and the Cenomanni, thence to the Atagis: in Cispadana—the Lingones, about the lower course of the Padus; and the Boii, in the interior, nearer the Apennines.

The towns were numerous. We shall mention the most important of them in their order from W. to E., commencing with Transpadana:—Segusio, *Susa*, the capital of Cottius, on the Duria Minor; Augusta Taurinorum, *Turin*, on the Po, taken and sacked by Hannibal; Augusta Prætoria, *Aosta*, on the Duria, erected to restrain the Salassi, and to defend the pass of *St. Bernard*; Ticinum, *Pavia*, on the left bank of the Ticinus; Mediolānum, *Milan*, between the Ticinus and Addua, important from its central position and as the seat of a flourishing school of art and science; Comum, at the southern extremity of L. Larius, colonized by Cæsar, and much frequented from its position on the route to Rætia; Cremōna, on the Po, near the junction of the Addua, founded B.C. 222, as a protection against

Hannibal; and Verōna, on the Atagis, centrally situated, the birthplace of Catullus. The small town of Mantua has gained an undying interest as the native place of Virgil.

In Cispadana, the chief towns were situated on the Via Æmilia, which crossed the country from Placentia on the Po to the border of Umbria, and formed the chief line of communication between Rome and these northern provinces. They were—Placentia on the Po, founded at the same time and for the same purpose as Cremona; Parma, colonized by the Romans together with Mutina (B.C. 183); Mutīna, *Modena*, known for the long siege which it sustained (B.C. 43); Bononia, *Bologna*, an ancient Tuscan town, named Felsina, afterwards possessed, as were the former also, by the Boii, and finally raised to prosperity by a Roman colony (B.C. 190); and Ravenna, near the sea-coast, which was brought into notice on being selected by Augustus as the station for the Adriatic fleet; its port was called Classes.

3. VENETIA was bounded by the Atagis on the W., the Padus and M. Adriaticum on the S., the Alps on the N., and the Timāvus on the E. It was a very fertile district, and from its retired position was little disturbed by the political movements of the rest of Italy. The Romans took possession of it B.C. 183, and garrisoned it as a frontier province against the northern tribes. It was once occupied by a people named Euganæi, but in historical times by the Venēti in the western, and the Carni in the eastern half. The chief towns were—Patavium, *Padua*, on the Meduācus Minor, the birth-place of Livy; Altinum, near the shore of the Adriatic, an entrepôt for the exchange of the productions of southern Germany and Italy; and Aquileia,

a strongly fortified town near the head of the Adriatic, which commanded the entrance from Illyria and Pan-
nonia.

4. HISTRIA lay eastward of Venetia, bounded on the side of Illyria by the river Arsia, and on the N. by the Alps. The greater part of the peninsula which is enclosed by the Sinus Tergestinus, *G. of Trieste*, and the Sinus Flanaticus, *G. of Fiume*, belonged to it. The chief towns were—Tergeste, *Trieste*, a considerable commercial town in the later period of the Roman empire, and Pola, or Pietas Julia, near the southern extremity of the peninsula.

5. ETRURIA, *Tuscany*, was bounded on the N. by the Apennines, on the W. by the river Macra and the M. Tyrrhenum, and on the E. and S. by the Tiber.

The character of the country is peculiar. With the exception of the valley of the Arnus and some parts of the coast, it is broken up by irregular ridges of no great height, terminating frequently in cliffs and points. In the interior there are several lakes inclosed by hills on almost all sides, and thus in a species of cul-de-sac; such as L. Trasimenus, *L. of Perugia*, famed for Hannibal's victory (B.C. 217); L. Volsiniensis, *L. of Bolsena*, to the S.E.; and L. Sabatinus, *L. of Bracciano*; with several others of less size. The only river besides the Arnus, is the Umbro, *Ombrone*, which flows through the central district to the Tyrrhenian sea.

Etruria, in the days of its independency, was occupied by a confederacy of twelve towns, the names of which are variously stated. The position of almost all the Etruscan towns was on an eminence overhanging a valley or river; the style of architecture was massive, but of a more finished character than the Cyclo-
pian

buildings of Greece; many of the walls of the towns remain perfect at the present day. The most important of the towns were—Luna, on the Macra, with a good harbour at the mouth of the river, and with the celebrated marble quarries of *Carrara* in its neighbourhood; Luca, on the Auser, a tributary of the Arnus; Pisæ, at the junction of these two rivers, said to have been of Grecian origin; Florentia, on the mid-course of the Arnus, built for a garrison town against the Ligurians; Arretium, in the upper valley of the Arnus, at the entrance of the passage to the valley of the Clanis; Clusium, *Chiusi*, the ancient capital of Porsena, at the southern extremity of the long lake or marsh named after it, which was connected both with the Clanis and the Arnus; Perusia, *Perugia*, on a hill overlooking the Tiber, where Antony was besieged by Augustus; Volaterræ, the largest town of the confederacy, near the sea-coast, strongly fortified, and in possession of a considerable territory; Volsinii, *Bolsena*, on the lake named after it; and Tarquinii, to the S.E., probably the metropolis of the confederacy, the native place of the kings of Rome of that name.

Of the less important places we may mention—Veii, on the small stream Cremëra (which flows into the Tiber opposite Fidenæ), the town celebrated for its long siege, the river for the heroic death of the Fabii; Cære, or Agylla, near the coast, whither the sacred utensils were conveyed when the Gauls sacked Rome; and Centumcellæ, *Civita Vecchia*, where Trajan constructed a fine harbour.

The chief roads through Etruria were—Via Aurelia, which followed the coast to Liguria; and Via Cassia, which went through the interior by Volsinii and Clusium to Florentia. The island of Æthalia, or Ilva, *Elba*, lies

off the coast, valuable for its iron mines, which were worked in ancient times.

6. UMBRIA was bounded on the N. by the Rubico, on the W. by the Tiber, on the S. by the Nar and the *Æsis*, the former separating it from the Sabini, the latter from Picenum, and on the E. by the Adriatic. The central chain of the Apennines approaches nearer to the eastern than the western coast, and sends out lateral offsets to the very shore. Umbria extended over the central chain, and possessed the western valleys that belong to the water-basin of the Tiber. The chief streams on this side are—the Tinia, *Timia*, with its small tributary, the sacred Clitumnus, which joins the Tiber below Perusia; and the Nar, *Nera*, which rises in M. Fiscellus, and joins the Tiber near Oriculum; and on the other side, flowing into the Adriatic—the Metaurus, *Metauro*, on whose banks Asdrubal was defeated and slain, B.C. 207; and the border stream of *Æsis*, *Esino*.

The chief towns were—Ariminum, *Rimini*, a sea-port below the Rubico; Fanum Fortunæ, near the mouth of the Metaurus; Mevania, on the Tinia, in the midst of a rich grazing district; and Narnia, on the Nar, on the site of the ancient Nequinum. The chief road was the Via Flaminia, which went through Narnia and Mevania to the valley of the Metaurus and Fanum Fortunæ, whence it followed the coast to Ariminum, and joined the Via *Æmilia*.

7. PICENUM lay along the coast of the Adriatic from the *Æsis* to the Aternus; on the W. it was bounded by Umbria and the Sabini: it resembles Umbria in character. The chief streams are—the Truentus, *Tronto*, and the Aternus, *Pescara*, which rise near each other and curve round, the former towards the N.E., and the latter to-

wards the S.W. Three tribes occupied this province—the Picentes, from the *Æsis* to the *Truentus*; the *Prætutii*, thence to the *Matrinus*; and the *Vestini*, from the *Matrinus* to the *Aternus*. The chief towns were—*Ancōna*, so called from its position on an *elbow* of land jutting out into the sea, the point of communication with *Illyria*; *Auximum*, *Osimo*, to the S.W., in later times the largest town in the district; and *Ascŭlum*, the capital, on the mid-course of the *Truentus*. The *Via Salaria* entered *Picenum* from the territory of the *Sabini*, and followed the course of the *Truentus* to the sea; there was also a road along the coast.

8. The *SABINI* occupied an irregularly shaped territory on the western side of the *Apennines*, bounded by the *Nar* and the *Tiber* on the W., the *Anio* on the S., and *Picenum* on the E. The central valley of the *Velinus*, *Velino*, formed their original abode, and was also the most valuable part of the province. This river rises in the central *Apennines*, and in its upper course flows towards the S.W.; it receives a considerable tributary (now called the *Salto*) from the district of the *Marsi*, and shortly afterwards the *Tolenus*, *Turano*, from the S. The chief towns were—*Amiternum*, in the upper valley of the *Aternus*; and *Reāte*, in the valley of the *Velinus*. The *Via Salaria* followed the course of the *Velinus* to the *Apennines*, and thence crossed to the valley of the *Truentus*.

Many of the spots in this province near *Rome* have an historical interest, particularly—the small stream *Allia*, which joins the *Tiber* above *Fidenæ*, where the Romans were defeated by the Gauls, B.C. 389; *M. Sacer*, a low range at the junction of the *Tiber* and the *Anio*, whither the Roman plebs retired; and the rivulet of

Digentia, which joins the Anio near Varia, mentioned in the poems of Horace.

The MARSII lived in the upper valleys of the *Salto*, and the *Liris*, and around the *Lacus Fucinus*, *L. Celano*, which is itself encircled by some of the loftiest mountains of the Apennines. The inhabitants of this inaccessible little district were a brave and hardy race, who contended successfully against the Roman power in the Social war (B.C. 91—88); they were also much given to magical practices. Their chief towns were—Alba Fucentia, near the northern extremity of the lake; and Marrubium, on its eastern shore.

The PELIGNI and MARRUCINI occupied adjacent districts on the right bank of the Aternus, the former in its upper valley, the latter along its lower course to its mouth. The chief towns of the Peligni were—Corfinium, which was destined for the capital of Italy by the confederates in the Social war; and Sulmo, the birth-place of Ovid. The capital of the Marrucini was Teate, *Chieti*, strongly posted on the banks of the Aternus.

The FRENTANI held a maritime district from the land of the Marrucini to the river Frento; on the W. they were contiguous to Samnium. The character of this territory resembles Picenum, but the ridges are not so high. The chief streams are—the Tifernus, *Biferno*, and the Sagrus, *Sangro*; and the chief towns—Ortōna, on the sea-coast, and Larinum or Arenium, in the interior, near the Tifernus.

9. LATIUM, in its widest extent, was bounded by the Tiber and the Anio on the N., the Marsi and Samnium on the E., Campania on the S., and the Mare Inferum on the W. It would thus include the territories of the Æqui, Hernici, Volsci, and Aurunci, which were for a

long period distinct from Latium proper, *i.e.*, the territory of the Latini. It will be convenient to describe these separately, commencing with that which we have designated Latium proper.

The LATINI occupied the plain of the *Campagna*, which extends from the mouth of the Tiber to Antium, and is bounded inland by a series of hills, which commence near Tibur, and run southwards towards the sea-coast. With the exception of the important group of the Alban hills, at a distance of ten miles from Rome, this district consists of an undulating plain, which was fertile and inhabited in the days of Volscian independence, but is now bare and deserted in consequence of the *malaria*.

Rome, the capital of Latium, was also the capital of Italy, and for many centuries of the whole civilized world. It stood on a cluster of hills on the left bank of the Tiber, and at a distance of about sixteen miles from the sea. Three of the hills, the Capitoline, Palatine, and Aventine, which are nearest the river, are isolated from each other; the others are connected, as it were in a common base, being in fact only projections of the surrounding high ground of the *Campagna*. The original city of Romulus stood upon the Palatine, which is in the centre of the group, and which has a considerable area on its summit: in later times, this was occupied by the palaces of the emperors. The Capitoline, to the N., rises more abruptly than the others, particularly at its southern extremity, where was the Tarpeian rock, down which criminals were thrown: it has two summits, on the northern of which stood the ancient citadel, on the southern the temple of Jupiter. The forum, where public business was transacted, lay in the

hollow between the Capitoline and Palatine. Above the Capitoline the river makes a considerable sweep away from the hills; the level space enclosed in the bend was the Campus Martius, where the Comitia Centuriata were held; it was much frequented for purposes of exercise and amusement, and numerous theatres, circuses, and public porticoes, were erected there.

The Quirinal hill rises to the E. of the Capitol, and curves round towards the N.; the Viminal follows to the S., an insignificant hill, which can hardly be distinguished at the present day; and then the Esquiline, with a double projection, named Cispius and Oppius: the summits of the Quirinal and Esquiline were occupied by gardens. In the recess between these hills was Subura, the most crowded part of the city; and in the valley which divides them from the Capitoline and Palatine were the principal streets of business, the public offices, and the Via Sacra.

The Caelian hill is separated from the Esquiline by a slight depression; at its southern base was the Porta Capena (by which the Via Appia entered), and the valley of Egeria. The Aventine is the most southerly of the seven; the Circus Maximus occupied the valley between it and the Palatine. On the other side of the Tiber is M. Janiculus, part of which was enclosed in the walls of Aurelian.

The important towns in the neighbourhood of Rome were—Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, which long served as the port of Rome, but fell into disuse through the advance of the coast; Tibur, *Tivoli*, on the Anio, a favourite resort of the Romans, and the abode of Zenobia during her captivity; Præneste, at the head of the valley of the Treverus, an important position in the Volscian

Wars; Tuscŭlum, where Cicero and many other illustrious Romans had country villas, at the foot of the most advanced of the Alban hills; and Alba Longa, on the summit of another of the group, the early rival of Rome.

The *ÆQUI* lived in the hilly district, through which the Anio flows, to the eastward of Tibur; the valley of the Trerus formed their boundary towards the south: their chief town was Carseöli, on the Via Valeria.

The *HERNICI* occupied the upper valley of the Trerus, *Sacco*, a tributary to the Liris, behind the mountain-range that bounds the Latin plain: their chief town was Anagnia, in a fertile district on the left bank of the river; the Via Latina passed near it, and rendered it an important post for military purposes.

The *VOLSCI* were a more important nation than either of the two just mentioned; their territory extended from the sea-coast, and from the Alban hills, to the borders of Samnium, embracing the fertile valleys of the Trerus and the Liris, *Garigliano*, as well as the hill country that overlooks the plain of Rome. The commanding position which they held made them very troublesome foes to the Romans. Between the hills and the sea a flat, marshy district intervenes, named *Pomptinæ Palŭdes*; the Romans made several attempts to drain it, and Augustus partly succeeded by the construction of a navigable canal, which joined the sea near Terracina. The chief towns in their territory were—Antium, a sea-port, on a projecting tongue of land, once the seat of a considerable maritime power, and in later times a favourite residence of the wealthy Romans; Circeii, on the only marked promontory of the Latin coast, founded by Tarquinius Superbus, and probably the most im-

portant port in the early days of Rome; and Terracina or Anxur, also on the coast, with its citadel strongly posted on a steep hill, and much visited from its position on the Via Appia.

The AURUNCI held a small maritime district, separated from the Volsci by a belt of hills, and extending southwards to the valley of the Liris; the Via Appia passed through it, and near Lautulæ penetrated a narrow gorge, which was easily defensible. The chief towns were—Formiæ, at the inmost point of the Sinus Cajetanus, where Cicero possessed an estate; Caiëta, a much-frequented harbour, on a promontory at the western entrance of the bay named after it; Minturnæ, at the mouth of the Liris, with considerable marshes about it; and Sinuessa, on the Campanian border, in a very fertile district.

10. CAMPANIA lay along the coast of the Mare Tyrrhenum from Sinuessa in the N., to the river Silârus in the S.; inland it was contiguous to Samnium. The upper part of this province is an eminently fertile plain, to which the name (derived from *campus*) was probably first applied; this plain is bounded towards the south by the volcanic district (now called *Solfatara*) on the shores of the Sinus Cumanus; the ancients gave it the name Phlegræi Campi (the burning fields), and imagined that the Lacus Avernus, which lies in an extinct crater near the coast, was the entrance to the infernal regions; hot springs and mephitic exhalations rise out of the earth in many spots. The lofty volcanic mountain, Vesuvius, stands at a short distance from the sea; its frequent eruptions have altered the line of coast, and have buried numerous towns and villages; the most remarkable of these eruptions occurred A.D. 79, when Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed.

The eastern part of the province is hilly; the valley of the Vulturnus is narrowed on the S. by the Tifatī Montes; M. Taburnus follows farther down; the defile between the two, through which the Via Appia passed, is the celebrated Furculæ Caudinæ, where the Romans suffered a disgraceful defeat. In the southern district, occupied by the Picentini, a lofty range, named Lactarius, runs far out into the sea. Besides the Vulturnus, which has been already noticed, we may notice the river Silarus, *Sele*, on the southern border. Campania was much visited by the wealthy Romans for the beauty of its scenery, and the luxuriousness of its climate; Baiæ, Cumæ, Puteoli, and Neapolis, *Naples*, were the favourite places of resort.

The chief towns were—Teānum Sidicinum, on the declivities of M. Massicus; Capua, near the left bank of the Vulturnus, and on the Via Appia, the spot where the Carthaginians became enervated in the second Punic war, (the modern town of *Capua* is on the site of Casilinum); Cumæ, an ancient Greek town, on the sea-coast, which was independent in the early days of Roman history, and possessed an extensive trade; Neapolis, on the inner point of the bay, founded by Cumæ; Nuceria, on the Sarnus, to which Pompeii served as port; and Salernum, on the Sinus Pæstanus, the capital of the Picentini.

Off the coast are the islands Prochyta, Pithecûsa, and Capræ, the latter opposite Prom. Minervæ, the two former opposite Prom. Misenum. Capræ was chosen by Tiberius as the place of his ill-spent retirement.

11. SAMNIUM was an extensive inland province, bounded by Latium and Campania on the W., Apulia and the Frentani on the E., Lucania on the S., and the districts of the Marsi and Peligni on the N. It con-

sisted of the highest mountains of the Apennines, with the lateral valleys on each side. The central district is extremely wild, rugged, and inaccessible; but some of the valleys, particularly those of the Volturnus, and its tributary the Calor, are sheltered and fertile.

The Samnites are well known for their sturdy resistance to the arms of Rome. They were divided into three clans—the Caraceni in the N., the Pentri in the centre, and the Hirpini in the S.; the Caudini were a subdivision of the Pentri. The chief towns were—Aufidēna, belonging to the first of these tribes; Æsernia, near the sources of the Volturnus; Boviānum, the capital of the Pentri, near the sources of the Tifernus; and Beneventum, in the valley of the Calor, and on the Via Appia, the capital of the whole province: its early name was Maleventum, from its exposed situation.

12. APULIA was bounded by the Frento on the N., and Samnium on the W.; in the most extensive use of the name, it applied to the whole remaining eastern portion of the coast to Prom. Iapygium; but this district was more usually divided into Apulia (properly so called), which extended from the Frento to the Aufidus; Peucetia, where the Pœdiculi lived; and Iapygia, the southern peninsula, which was again subdivided into Calabria on the eastern, and Messapia on the western coast. The Apennines recede from the coast in the northern part of this province, leaving a broad and very level plain, named Campi Diomēdis: this plain supported numerous herds of cattle and sheep in the winter, but became parched in the summer. South of the Aufidus, the Pyrenees again approach the coast, and gradually confining the fertile plain of Peucetia, they expand towards the S., and occupy the whole surface of the Iapygian

peninsula. The only river of importance, besides the Aufidus, is the Bradānus, *Brandano*, which forms the boundary between Lucania and Iapygia.

The chief towns in Apulia proper were—Sipontum, on the sea-coast at the foot of M. Garganus; Luceria or Nuceria, near the Apennines; Arpi, said to have been built by Diomedes, in the centre of the plain; and Salapia, on the coast, a place of considerable trade. Cannæ, near the right bank of the Aufidus, is famous for the defeat of the Romans by the Carthaginians, B.C. 216. In Iapygia were the important towns—Brundisium, on a small bay, where the Via Appia ended, and travellers took ship for Greece; Hydruntum, farther south, which also had a good harbour; and Tarentum, on a fertile plain at the head of the Sinus Tarentinus, colonized by Spartans, B.C. 707, and the most flourishing of the cities in Magna Græcia.

13. LUCANIA was bounded on the E. by the Sinus Tarentinus, and on the W. by the Mare Inferum; the river Laus separated it from Bruttium on the S., the Silarus from Campania on the N.E., and the Apennines from Samnium and Apulia on the N. The central chain of the Apennines passes through this province and occupies the whole of it with its lateral ridges; their elevation, however, is not equal to that of the Samnite mountains: the rivers have necessarily but a short course. The eastern coast of this, as well as the neighbouring province of Bruttium, was named Magna Græcia, from the number of flourishing colonies planted there, at different periods, by the Greeks. The most remarkable were — Metapontum, on the border of Apulia, which sunk after the Punic wars; Heraclea, a colony from Tarentum, with which was incorporated the

population of the neighbouring town of Siris; Thurii, an Athenian colony founded B.C. 446, near the ancient Sybaris; it lost its independence through the attacks of the Lucanians; Sybāris, founded by Achæans, B.C. 720, and during the sixth century B.C. a powerful and luxurious city; it was destroyed in a war with Croton, B.C. 510; its position was on the river Crathis, at a short distance from the sea; Buxentum, on the western coast at the head of the Sinus Terinæus, founded by Messenians, B.C. 467; Elea, founded, B.C. 553, by the Phocæans who fled from the dominion of Cyrus, the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, and the seat of the Eleatic school of philosophy; and Posidonia or Pæstum, on the coast S. of the Silarus, an offshoot from Sybaris, celebrated for a temple of Juno, the remains of which yet exist.

14. BRUTTIUM was the most southerly province of Italy, and was surrounded by water everywhere except on the side of Lucania. The Apennines rise to a great elevation towards the south, under the name of M. Sila, and terminate in the promontory of Leucopetra, *C. dell' Armi*, opposite Sicily. The line of coast is very irregular, and the seas approach to within twenty miles of each other at the opposite gulfs, Lameticus and Scylaceus.

The chief towns were—Crotōna, on the eastern coast, founded by Achæans, celebrated for its great size and prosperity as a commercial town, but more particularly for the philosophical school established by Pythagoras; Caulonia, lower down the coast, a colony from Crotona; Locri, founded, B.C. 683, by Locrians, and named for distinction's sake L. Epizephyrii, the *western* Locri; Rhegium, founded, B.C. 744, by a mixed colony of Chalcidians and Messenians, whence the passage over to Sicily

was commonly made; and Hipponium or Vibo, on the western coast, a colony from Locri. These towns suffered severely from Dionysius the elder, tyrant of Syracuse (B.C. 406—367).

A brief notice of the principal roads is essential to the geography of ancient Italy. The Via Appia was the great line of communication with the ports of Brundisium and Tarentum; it went in a straight line from Rome to Anxur, and then along the sea-coast to Sinuessa; from thence it struck off for the interior of Samnium, passing through Beneventum and up the valley of the Calor; it just entered Apulia at Venusia, and descended on the southern side of the Apennines to the Gulf of Tarentum. The Via Latina traversed the interior of Latium, by Anagnia and the valleys of the Trerus and the Liris to Teanum and Casilinum, where it fell into the Via Appia. The Via Salaria led through the Sabine territory, by Reate, to Ancona and Hadria. The Via Flaminia was the great northern road; it passed by Narnia and Spoletium to Fanum Fortunæ and the Adriatic, and thence along the coast to Ariminum. The Via Æmia was a continuation of this road from Ariminum to Placentia, on the Po. The Via Aurelia followed the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, through Etruria to Liguria, and thus to Gaul.

II. SICILIA, SARDINIA, AND CORSICA.

Sicilia, *Sicily*, is a large island of triangular shape (whence it was also called Trinacria and Triquetra), lying off the southern extremity of the Italian peninsula. The channel that separates it from the main-land, *Fretum Siculum*, *Straits of Messina*, does not exceed a mile

and a half in width. A chain of mountains extends through the whole length of the island, in a direction generally parallel to the north coast; the eastern half of this range received the name *M. Nebrôdes*, the western *M. Cratas*. From the centre of the island a range, connected with the one just described, descends towards the S.E.; it was named *Heræi Montes*. These ranges communicate to the island its particular configuration. The three angular points were named, the eastern *Prom. Pelôrus*, *C. Faro*; the western *Prom. Lilybæum*, *C. Boeo*; and the southern *Prom. Pachynum*, *C. Passaro*. *M. Ætna*, the highest mountain in Sicily, is unconnected with the other ranges; it rises in an immense mass near the eastern coast, its summit covered with snow for the greater part of the year; from its volcanic eruptions it was represented in mythical legends as the workshop of *Vulcan*. The amount of level ground in this island is not large; the most extensive plain lies immediately S. of *Ætna*, watered by the *Simæthus* and its tributaries. The soil was eminently fertile, and Sicily was not improperly termed the granary of Italy; besides wheat, the vine, the olive, and every kind of fruit flourished.

The population was of a very mixed character; the original occupants were the *Sicâni*, or *Sicûli*; the *Phœnicians* had several settlements on the western coasts; but the most active and powerful settlers were the *Greeks*, who lined the coasts with flourishing colonies, many of which rose to eminence as independent states.

The capital of Sicily was *Syracûsæ*, founded by *Corinthians*, B.C. 735: it stood on a projecting headland of the eastern coast, which was flanked on the N. by the sea, and on the S. by a considerable bay, which served as its harbour; the river *Anâpus* flows into the

bay, with a marsh intervening between it and the town. The citadel stood on a small island, Ortygia, which commanded the entrance of the bay, and also protected the lesser harbour on the northern side of it; the celebrated fountain of Arethūsa was on this island.

The other chief towns were—Messāna, opposite Rhegium, with a fine harbour, from which the trade with Rome and Italy was chiefly carried on; Catāna, S. of Ætna, in the most fertile part of the island, a most flourishing town, in spite of several disasters from the eruptions of Ætna; Leontini, N. of Syracuse, at some distance from the sea; Gela, on the southern coast, near a river of the same name, which sank earlier than the other towns, chiefly through the rise of its flourishing colony Agrigentum, which lay more to the westward, between the small streams Hypsas and Acrāgas, and which ranked as one of the richest and noblest cities of the ancient world; Heraclea Minōa, probably twice colonized—first by the Cretans, who named it Minoa, then by Spartans, who named it Heraclea; Selinus, at the mouth of a river of the same name, with mineral springs (Aquæ Selinuntiae) in its neighbourhood; Lilybæum, *Marsala*, a Carthaginian town at the western extremity of the island; Drepanum, higher up the coast, its name being derived from the similarity of its harbour to a *reaping-hook*; Egesta, near the northern coast, said to have been founded by Trojans, well-known in history for its constant struggles with Selinus and other Greek towns, which led to the unfortunate expedition of the Athenians to Syracuse; Panormus, *Palermo*, a Carthaginian town on a fine bay of the northern coast, which afforded the best natural harbour in the whole island; and Himēra, to the E., which was destroyed by

the Carthaginians, but rebuilt with the name *Thermæ*, after some hot-springs there.

The navigation of the Sicilian straits was deemed very dangerous in ancient times, from the double risk of the rock *Scylla* and the whirlpool *Charybdis*: the former belongs to the Italian coast, the latter is an eddy formed near *Messana*, by the meeting of the seas: as *Scylla* and *Messana* are nearly ten miles apart, the danger was purely imaginary.

A considerable group of volcanic islands lies to the N. of Sicily, variously named *Æoliæ*, *Vulcaniæ*, from their volcanic character, and *Liparæ*, (after the largest of them, *Lipāra*.) which title they still retain; *Strongyla*, *Stromboli*, is still an active volcano. Another group is situated off the western point, and named *Ægates*; a naval engagement took place there between the Romans and Carthaginians, at the close of the first Punic war. *Melita*, *Malta*, between Sicily and Africa, was occupied by the Carthaginians; it is probably the island on which St. Paul was shipwrecked.

Sardinia, or *Sardo* as the Greeks called it, is a large, mountainous island to the N.W. of Sicily. It was little frequented by the Romans, on account of the reputed unhealthiness of its climate; the Carthaginians were the only civilized nation who planted colonies on its coasts. It passed out of their hands into the power of the Romans, at the end of the first Punic war. The chief towns were—*Olbia*, a port on the north-eastern coast; and *Carālis*, on the southern coast, the capital and the residence of the Roman *Prætor*.

Corsica (the *Cyrnus* of the Greeks) lies N. of *Sardinia*, and closely resembles it in physical features. Though it was near the Italian coast it was little visited,

and was even used as a place of banishment. The Phœceans had planted a colony on its eastern coast, named Alalia, but they soon forsook it. The chief towns were —Mariāna, and Aleria, both on the eastern coast, the latter on the site of the older Alalia; the first received a Roman colony under the direction of Marius, the second under Sylla.

CHAPTER VIII.

I. HISPANIA. — II. GALLIA. — III. BRITANNICÆ INSULÆ.

I. HISPANIA.

HISPANIA was bounded on the E. and S.E. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the W. and S.W. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the N. by the Mare Cantabricum, *Bay of Biscay*, and the Pyrenæi Montes: it includes the kingdoms of *Spain* and *Portugal*. The eastern coast gradually slopes off towards the Fretum Gaditanum, *Straits of Gibraltar*, which connects the Mediterranean with the Atlantic; it there terminates in Prom. Calpe, the lofty rock on which the fortress of *Gibraltar* now stands; the opposite height of Abyla, on the African coast, corresponds with it, and the two form a grand portal to the ocean, which the ancients named Columnæ Herculis (the Pillars of Hercules).

The mountain-ranges of Hispania are connected with the Pyrenæan system. M. Vindius extends along the whole length of the peninsula parallel to the north coast; M. Idubēda proceeds southwards at right angles

to it, bounding the water-basin of the Iberus on the W.; several lateral ridges emanate from it towards the S.W., of which M. Mariānus, *Morena*, between the Anas and Bætis, and M. Iipūla, *Nevada*, along the southern coast, are mentioned by classical writers. The chief rivers are—the Ibērus, *Ebro*, which rises in M. Vindius, and flows towards the S.E. into the Mediterranean; the Bætis, *Guadalquivir*, which drains the country between the *Sierra Morena* and *Nevada*, and flows into the Ocean; the Anas, *Guadiana*, which has a parallel course somewhat to the westward; the Tagus, which rises in M. Idubeda, and traverses the central districts from E. to W., discharging itself on the western coast; the Durius, *Douro*, with a course in the same direction to the northward; and the Minius, *Minho*, yet more to the N.

Spain was little known to the earliest nations of antiquity; the Phœnicians frequented the coast for trading purposes, and founded the colonies of Carteia, *St. Roque*, Gades, *Cadiz*, and Tartessus; the position of the latter is uncertain, but the district Tartessis lay on the coast about the mouth of the Bætis, and without doubt is the Tarshish whither Solomon's fleet traded.

The Greeks likewise, and particularly the Phocæans, visited the eastern and southern coasts; they designated the former Iberia, after the river Iberus, and the latter, outside the Straits, Tartessis. Their colonies were—Emporium, near the border of Gaul; Barcīno, *Barcelona*; Tarrāco, *Tarragona*; Zacynthus, afterwards Saguntum; and Artemisium. The Carthaginians established themselves somewhat later, when their rivalry with Rome led them to desire permanent acquisitions in Europe: they founded Carthāgo Nova, *Cartagena*,

and subdued the whole of the coast S. of the Iberus. The Romans carried their arms into Spain against them in the second Punic war, and having expelled them, they ultimately became masters of the whole country. They divided it originally into two provinces, Citerior and Ulterior, the river Iberus forming the boundary; Augustus afterwards substituted for this a division into three provinces, Tarraconensis, Bætica, and Lusitania, of which the last is co-extensive with *Portugal* and the adjacent provinces of *Spain*; the second (named after the river Bætis) with *Andalucia*; while the first (named after the town Tarraco) embraced the remainder of the Peninsula.

Under the emperors, Hispania became thoroughly Roman in language and institutions; it produced a great number of eminent writers, of whom we may mention the Senecas, Lucan, Martial, and Silius Italicus, and also two illustrious emperors, Trajan and Hadrian. Hence we have abundant details with respect to the towns, which, however, have no great interest for us, from the absence of historical associations.

The native tribes were very numerous; the most important were—the Celtibēri, who lived on both sides of M. Idubeda; the Cantabri, on the northern coast; the Gallæci in the N.W., from the Durus to the *Bay of Biscay*; the Lusitāni, on the western coast, from the Durus to the Tagus; the Celtici, to the S. of the Tagus; the Turdetani, about the lower course of the Bætis; and the Turdūli, to the E. of them.

The towns deserving particular notice were—Gades, *Cadiz*, a sea-port of great importance, on a small island hard by the southern coast; Hispālis, *Seville*, on the Bætis, which was navigable thus far for ships of burden;

Cordüba, *Cordova*, higher up the same river, the residence of the Roman Prætor; Munda, near the coast, S.E. of Hispalis, the scene of Scipio's conquest over the Cathaginians, B.C. 216, and of Cæsar's over the sons of Brutus, B.C. 45; Carthago Nova, *Cartagena*, founded by Hasdrubal, B.C. 243, the best harbour on the eastern coast, and so flourishing a town, that it became, in turn with Tarraco, the residence of the Roman Prætor; Saguntum, higher up the coast, well known from its connexion with the second Punic war, and its heroic defence against Hannibal, B.C. 218; Tarraco, *Tarragona*, on the sea N. of the Iberus, the head-quarters of the Romans in the Punic war, and afterwards the capital of Tarraconensis; and Numantia, W. of M. Idubeda, strongly posted on a height at the junction of the Durius with one of its tributaries; it was taken, after a siege of fourteen months, by Scipio Africanus, B.C. 133.

Off the coast of Spain lie two groups of islands—the Baleares or Gymnesiæ, and the Pityusæ. The largest of the Baleares was named Major, *Majorca*, and the lesser, Minor, *Minorca*; they were occupied by a mixed population of natives and Phœnician settlers. The natives were very skilful in the use of the sling; their piratical habits drew on them the vengeance of Rome, and they were subdued by Cæcilius Metellus, B.C. 123. The chief of the Pityusæ was Ebûsus, *Iviza*, which possessed a much-frequented harbour on its southern coast.

II. GALLIA.

Gallia was bounded by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees on the S., the Alps and the Rhine on the E.,

the Fretum Gallicum, *Straits of Dover*, and Mare Britannicum, *British Channel*, on the N., and the Mare Cantabricum on the W.: it thus includes *France, Belgium*, the greater part of *Switzerland*, and parts of *Prussia* and *Holland*. The rivers form the most prominent features in this country; the chief were—the Rhodānus, *Rhone*, which rises in the Alps, passes through Lacus Lemānus, *L. of Geneva*, in a westerly course, but after receiving the Arar, *Saone*, turns towards the S., and flows into the Mediterranean; the Garumna, *Garonne*, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows towards the N.W. into the M. Cantabricum; the Liger, *Loire*, which rises towards the S. in M. Cebenna, and traverses the central provinces, falling into the M. Cantabricum; the Sequāna, *Seine*, which rises not far from the Arar, and flows towards the N.W., receiving an important tributary on its right bank, the Matrōna, *Marne*, and discharging itself into the M. Britannicum; the Mosa, *Meuse*, the head-waters of which emanate from the same region as those of the Sequana and Arar; after a northerly course it joins the sea at the same point as the Rhenus; and lastly, the Rhenus, *Rhine*, historically the most important of all in ancient as well as modern times; it rises in the Alps, flows through Lacus Venētus, *L. of Constance*, in a westerly course, and at Basilea, *Basle*, turns northwards, and after a long course in that direction bends towards the W. as it approaches the German Ocean. Its tributaries on its left bank were—the Nava, *Nahe*, and the Mosella, *Moselle*, which rises in M. Vosegus. It discharged itself by three channels, the southern, where the Mosa joined it, named Helium Ostium, and the northern (which appears to have been

artificially formed by Drusus to connect it with the *Yssel*, and so with the *Zwyder Zee*), named Flevum; the central one retained the name of the river.

With the exception of the lofty chains which skirt the eastern and southern borders of Gallia, the only hills worthy of notice are—M. Cebenna, *Cevennes*, a northerly continuation of the Pyrenees; M. Jura, between the Rhodanus and the Arar; M. Vosegus, *Vosges*, bounding the valley of the upper Rhine; and the high forest district named Arduenna Silva, *the Ardennes*, between the Mosa and the Mosella.

The Greeks were not acquainted with anything beyond the southern coast of Gaul. Here stood the important colony of Massilia, *Marseilles*, which was founded by Phocæans, and was doubtless a place of considerable trade in the early times of Greek history. The people who occupied the coast are named in their accounts, Ligyes (Ligurians); and by Hecataeus, Elisyci; the remainder of the country was described under the name Celtica.

The Romans made their first entrance into Gaul about B.C. 128, as allies of the Massilians against the neighbouring tribes. Shortly after (B.C. 122) the whole of the southern districts bordering upon the Mediterranean were reduced and constituted a province, and two colonies were planted on it, Aquæ Sextiæ, *Aix*, N. of Massilia; and Narbo, *Narbonne*, on the western coast. The extent of this province was from M. Cebenna in the W. to the Alps in the E., and to the Lacus Lemanus in the N. The remainder of Gaul was occupied by three powerful races—the Aquitani in the S.W., between the Garumna and the sea; the Celtæ, northwards to the Sequana; and the Belgæ, in the N.E., between the

Sequana and the Rhenus. Julius Cæsar subdued these in a series of successful expeditions, B.C. 58—50, and established a fourfold division, naming the old Roman province, Narbonensis, after its capital; and the district of the Celtæ, Lugdunensis, after its capital Lugdunum; retaining for the others the names of the races. The boundaries of these provinces were not, however, strictly co-extensive with the residence of the tribes; Aquitania was extended to the Liger in the N., and to M. Cebenna in the E.; Belgica was bounded on the S. by the Rhodanus, and on the W. by the Arar, and by an arbitrary line which ran parallel to the Sequana, reaching the sea at *Dieppe*.

The Gauls were subdivided into a vast number of independent tribes, the names of which are not unfrequently preserved in the modern names of the towns, as *Aureliani*, *Orleans*, *Remi*, *Rheims*, *Virodunenses*, *Verdun*, and many others; and occasionally in the names of provinces, as *Arverni*, *Auvergne*, *Vellävi*, *Vellai*, *Santōnes*, *Saintogne*, and *Cenomanni*, *Maine*.

The position of these several tribes can be better ascertained from a map than by any lengthened description of their boundaries. We omit this, therefore, and proceed to enumerate the towns to which any historical interest attaches. The capital of Aquitania was *Burdigāla*, *Bordeaux*, on the *Garumna*, which rose to eminence both as a commercial town and as a place of literature. The other towns of importance were—*Avaricum*, *Bourges*, near the *Liger*, which withstood a long siege against Cæsar; and *Augustoritum*, *Limoges*, midway between the two above mentioned. The capital of Narbonensis was *Narbo*, *Narbonne*, on the sea-coast, a large and handsome town and a place of

great trade, particularly with Britain: the other towns were—Tolōsa, *Toulouse*, on the upper course of the Garumna, which possessed a very wealthy temple, said to have been enriched by the spoils of Delphi; Nemausus, *Nîmes*, W. of the Rhodanus; Arelâte, *Arles*, at the head of the delta of the Rhodanus, where that river was crossed by a bridge of boats; Aquæ Sextiæ, *Aix*, near which Marius conquered the Teutones, B.C. 102; Massilia, well situated on a peninsula, with an excellent arsenal and port; it was besieged by Cæsar in the civil war, and suffered severely in its commercial importance, though it afterwards remained a favourite residence of the Romans; lastly, Vienna, *Vienne*, high up the Rhodanus, the rival of its neighbour Lugdunum.

The capital of Lugdunensis was Lugdūnum, *Lyons*, centrally situated at the confluence of the Rhodanus and Arar, the birthplace of Claudius, and much enlarged by him. The other interesting spots were—Alesia, on a tributary of the Sequana, celebrated as the scene of the last struggle for Gallic freedom, B.C. 52; Lutetia Parisiorum, *Paris*, the chief town on the Sequana, built on a small island; and Genābum, *Orleans*, on the Liger, near which the Gallic tribes were accustomed to hold their annual congress.

The chief towns of Belgica lay on the banks of the Rhine, and were important as border fortresses against the German tribes. These were—Augusta Raurāca, near the bend of the river to the N.; Argentorātum, *Strasburg*, a garrison town, with a manufactory of arms; Mogontiācum, *Mayence*, founded by Drusus, opposite the mouth of the *Maine*; and Colonia Agrippīna, *Cologne*, the chief town on the Rhine, founded by Claudius, A.D. 51, and named after his wife. The chief

towns of the interior were—Vesontio, *Besançon*, on the Dubis, a tributary to the Arar, the capital of the Sequani; Augusta Trevirorum, *Treves*, on the Mosella, the usual residence of the Roman generals, and hence made the capital of the western division of the province; Gesoriacum, *Boulogne*, the usual place of transit to Britain (Cæsar, however, crossed from Itius Portus, *Sangatte*); and Durocortorum, *Rheims*, the capital of the Remi, on a branch of the Isara, a tributary to the Sequana.

Off the northern coast lie the islands—Cæsarea, *Jersey*; Sarnia, *Guernsey*, and Riduna, *Alderney*.

III. BRITANNICÆ INSULÆ.

The early notices of our native land are exceedingly few and meagre; if, indeed, in the age of Virgil and Horace it was looked upon as the remotest part of the world, we should not expect to hear much of it before that period. We know that the Carthaginians visited it, and carried on a considerable traffic in tin from the Spanish port of Gadeira to the Cassiterides; under this name the group of the *Scilly Isles* is commonly understood, but as there are but few traces of ancient mines in those islands, we must include under that name the coasts of *Cornwall*. Cæsar first attempted the conquest of Britain in two expeditions, B.C. 55 and 54; but the real conquest was commenced by Claudius about a century afterwards, A.D. 43, and completed by Agricola in his expeditions, A.D. 78—85. The northern boundary was fixed by Agricola at the *Firths of Forth and Clyde*, but it was soon withdrawn by Hadrian, A.D. 121, to the *Solway Firth* and the *Tyne*, between which he

erected a wall, to check the incursions of the Caledonians. Antoninus Pius for a time restored the kingdom to its former extent, and erected a wall 'from sea to sea, the remains of which exist under the name of *Graham's Dyke*; but it was again withdrawn by Severus, who erected a wall parallel to that of Hadrian, thenceforth the regular boundary of the Roman dominion. The last-mentioned emperor divided Britannia into two provinces, Superior and Inferior, divided by the river Thames. Constantine afterwards divided it into the following five—Britannia Prima, S. of the Thames; Br. Secunda, *Wales*; Flavia Cæsariensis, between the Thames and the Humber; Maxima Cæsariensis, northward to Hadrian's wall; and Valentia, the northern district, between the walls of Hadrian and Antonine, occasionally under the Roman power: the remainder of *Scotland* was called Britannia Barbara.

The details of the geography of Ancient Britain are, comparatively speaking, devoid of interest. We know the names of towns, and rivers, and tribes, but we are unfortunately without historical records to invest them with anything beyond a local interest. The chief rivers have the following names—the Tamēsis, *Thames*; Metāris Æstuarium, *the Wash*; Abus, *Humber*; and Boderia Æst., *Firth of Forth*, on the eastern coast; the Sabrina, *Severn*, flowing into the Sabriana Æst., *Bristol Channel*; Seteia Æst., at the mouth of the *Dee*; Belisāma Æst., at the mouth of the *Mersey*; Moricambe Æst., *Morecambe Bay*; Itūna Æst., *Solway Firth*; and Clota Æst., *Firth of Clyde*, on the western coast. The chief promontories were—Cantium, *North Foreland*, Ocellum, *Spurn-Head*, Damnonium, or

Ocrinum, *Lizard*, Octopitārum, *St. David's Head*, and Canganorum, *Braich-y-Poll*, in Carnarvonshire.

The British tribes were disposed in the following manner, when the Romans entered:—In Britannia Prima—the Cantii, in *Kent*; the Regni, in *Surrey* and *Sussex*; the Atrebatii, in *Surrey* and *Berkshire*; the Belgæ, in *Wiltshire*, *Somersetshire*, and *Hampshire*; the Durotriges, in *Dorsetshire*; and the Damnonii, in *Devon* and *Cornwall*.

In Britannia Secunda—the Ordovices in *North Wales* and *Shropshire*; the Demētæ in *Cardiganshire* and *Pembrokeshire*; and the Silures in the remainder of *South Wales* and in *Monmouthshire*.

In Flavia Cæsariensis—the Trinobantes, in *Essex* and *Middlesex*; the Cenimagni, in *Suffolk*; the Icēni, in *Norfolk*; the Coritāni, in *Lincolnshire*; the Catuvellauni, in *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Northampton*, and *Cambridge-shires*; the Dobūni, in *Oxford* and *Gloucester-shires*; and the Cornavii, in *Chester*, *Stafford*, and *Warwick-shires*.

In Maxima Cæsariensis—the important tribe of the Brigantes, with a subdivision, the Parisi, on the eastern coast of *Yorkshire*.

In Valentia—the Otodēni, on the eastern coast; the Elgövnæ, in the S.W., and the Damnii, in the N.

The Romans, after having established themselves in Britain, occupied for the most part the towns of the natives, which they enlarged, and probably in great measure rebuilt. There were as many as thirty-three towns with municipal privileges; two of which, Verulamium, *St. Alban's*, and Eboracum, *York*, ranked as municipia, and nine as coloniae, viz., Londinium, *London*,

Camalodūnum, *Colchester*, Rutupisæ, *Richboro'*, Aquæ Solis, *Bath*, Isca, *Caerleon*, Deva, *Chester*, Glevum, *Gloucester*, Lindum, *Lincoln*, and Camboricum, *Cambridge*. Londinium belonged to the Trinobantes, and was a place of trade before the Roman era; it was fortified by Constantius Chlorus, about A.D. 296, and at a somewhat later date was named Augusta: Camalodunum was the capital of the Trinobantes; it was the first colony occupied by the Romans, and was taken and sacked by Boadicea. Verulamium was the capital of the Catuvellauni, and the residence of Cassivellaunus: Eboracum was the head-quarters of the army for the protection of the northern border, and hence frequently the residence of Roman emperors; Severus and Constantius Chlorus died there; and Constantine the Great was there when he was summoned to the throne: Deva and Isca were the other important garrisons, the former for defence against the Irish tribes, the latter against the Silures of S. Wales: Lindum and Camboricum were stations connecting Londinium and Eboracum; Rutupisæ was the usual port of transit to Gaul: Aquæ Solis was much frequented for its hot springs; and, lastly, Glevum was probably of importance for the same purpose as Isca.

The islands that lie off the coast of Great Britain were named—Vectis, *I. of Wight*, Mona, *Anglesea*, Monarina, or Monapia, *I. of Man*, Ebūdæ, *Hebrides*, and Orcades, *Orkneys*.

Hibernia, Ireland, was not conquered by the Romans, and hence we have still fewer particulars about it. The coasts are described by Ptolemy, with the chief rivers, estuaries, and promontories; but an enumeration of these would be little more than a barren list of names. The chief tribe seems to have been the Iverni, in the S.,

whose name contains the same root as Hibernia and the modern *Erin*. The town Eblāna, on the E. coast, has been identified with *Dublin*. A tribe of the Brigantes—a branch of the people in Maxima Cæsariensis—lived in *Wexfordshire*.

Thule may be here mentioned: it was discovered by Pytheas of Massilia in the fourth century B.C., and his description leaves little doubt that he reached *Iceland*. As none of the ancients subsequently penetrated those seas, Thule was described by later writers as much more to the S., somewhere in the position of the *Shetland Islands*.

CHAPTER IX.

I. GERMANIA.—II. RHÆTIA, NORICUM, AND PANNONIA.—SARMATIA EUROPÆA.

I. GERMANIA.

GERMANIA was bounded by the Rhine on the W., the Vistula on the E., the M. Germanicum, *German Ocean*, and M. Suevicum, *Baltic Sea*, on the N., and the Danube on the S.; it was called Germania Magna, Barbara, or Transrhenana, to distinguish it from the Roman provinces of G. Prima and G. Secunda on the W. of the Rhine, which were so named in the division of Constantine: it corresponds with *Germany* north of the Danube, *Holland*, and what little was known of the more northern countries of Europe.

It is probable that the Phœnicians visited the coasts of Germany to procure the highly-prized amber; at all events, Pytheas of Massilia, who discovered Thule,

advanced along the coast as far as the *Elbe*. But we hear no more of Germany until the conquests of the Romans in Gaul brought them into contact with the tribes on the right bank of the Rhine. Cæsar crossed the river twice, B.C. 55 and 54, the first time probably at *Andernach*, the second time near *Cologne*, but he did not advance far into the interior. Drusus, B.C. 12—9, conducted expeditions against the northern tribes between the *Rhine* and the *Elbe*; and his successors established a temporary sway as far as the *Weser*, but it was overthrown by the revolt under Arminius and the defeat of the Romans in the Teutoburg Forest. Germanicus, A.D. 14—17, attempted to repair the misfortune, and gained some victories, penetrating as far as the *Weser*; but he also failed in making any permanent impression, and no further attacks were made in that quarter. The Romans thenceforth directed their energies to the protection of their southern provinces; they inclosed (A.D. 121) a large district on the right bank of the Rhine, with a wall which stretched from near *Coblentz*, to *Ratisbon* on the Danube, which they named *Agri Decumates* (the *tithed* lands) because the occupants were obliged to pay a tax of a tenth part of their produce. They retained this until the second Marcomannic war, when the frontier of the Roman empire was finally withdrawn to the Danube.

From this brief sketch of the proceedings of the Romans, we should not expect to have much information with respect to the geography of this country: indeed, we know nothing of it beyond the *Weser*, with the exception of the names of the tribes.

The principal mountain-ranges are those which enclose *Bohemia*, viz.—*M. Sudëta*, *Erz*, and *Vandalici Montes*,

Riesengebirge, on the N., and Gabrëta Silva, *Böhmerwald*, on the S.W.; the modern name of the first is evidently connected with Hercynia Silva, which was the undefined title of all the wooded mountain-ranges of Germany. In addition to these we may mention M. Abnöba, *Black Forest*, in the S.W.; Taunus, which retains its name, between the *Maine* and the Rhine; and Silva Teutoburgiensis, a high woodland district between the *Ems* and the *Weser*. The chief rivers are—the Rhenus, which receives on its right bank the Nicer, *Neckar*, the Mœnus, *Maine*, and the Luppia, *Lippe*; the Ister or Danubius, *Danube*, (the first being the older name by which it was known to the Greeks,) which rises in M. Abnoba and flows towards the E., discharging itself into the Euxine; the Vistula, which flows northwards into the M. Suevicum; the Albis, *Elbe*, which flows into the M. Germanicum, with a tributary, the Salas, *Saale*; the Visurgis, *Weser*, more to the W., with a tributary, the Adrana, probably the *Eder*; and the Amisia, *Ems*, between the Visurgis and Rhenus.

The tribes of Germany were divided (according to Tacitus) into three great families—the Ingævones, on the coast of the M. Germanicum; the Istævones, from the banks of the Rhine to the Teutoburg-wood; and the Hermiones, farther inland; to which he adds the Suiones, or Hilleviones, who occupied the Scandinavian peninsula; this division applies, it will be observed, only to the tribes W. of the *Elbe*. The subdivisions were very numerous; we shall mention the more important, with the corresponding territorial divisions of modern Germany. Those who lived W. of the *Elbe*, were — the Frisii, between the *Rhine* and the *Ems*, in north *Holland*; the Chauci, about the lower

course of the *Weser*, in *Oldenburg* and *Hanover*; the *Angrivarii*, higher up the *Weser*, near *Bremen*; the *Langobardi*, on the left bank of the *Elbe*, about *Lüneburg*; the *Bructëri*, about the upper course of the *Ems*, in *Westphalia*; the *Usipètes*, on the *Rhine*, from the *Lippe* to the *Yssel*; the *Tenctëri*, along the *Rhine*, to the S., as far as the *Lahn*; the *Sycambri*, E. of them, and N. of the *Lahn*; the *Mattiäci*, in *Nassau*; the *Chatti*, in *Hesse Cassel*; and the *Cherusci*, to the N.E., from the *Weser* to the *Elbe*.

Eastward of the *Elbe*—the *Saxōnes*, who first appear in the second century, in *Holstein*; the *Cimbri*, in *Denmark*; the *Rugii*, along the coast of the *Baltic*; the *Burgundiones*, S. of them, between the *Oder* and the *Vistula*; and the *Semnones*, to the W., between the *Oder* and the *Elbe*, a subdivision of the great race of the *Suevi*.

In the South—the *Hermundūri*, adjacent to the Roman wall, in parts of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*; the *Marcomanni*, in *Bohemia*; and the *Quadi*, in *Moravia*.

Little was known of the more northern countries; mention is made of the *Sinus Codānus*, *Kattegat*, and *Sin. Lagnus*, *Great and Little Belts*; as well as of a group of islands, *Scandiæ Insulæ*, probably the islands of *Denmark*, and of *Nerigos*, the southern point of *Norway*.

II. RHÆTIA, NORICUM, AND PANNONIA.

These countries first came into notice when they were conquered by the Romans, to whom they afterwards became of great importance as a frontier district against the German tribes. *Rhætia* (with *Vindelicia*) and

Noricum were subdued B.C. 15, Pannonia at a later date by Tiberius, A.D. 33. They remained in the hands of the Romans until the fifth century, when they were over-run by the northern hordes. The Danube was lined with a succession of strongly fortified towns.

1. RHÆTIA was bounded by the Danube on the N., the Alps on the S., the Rhine on the W., and the *Œnus*, *Inn*, a tributary to the Danube, on the E.; it corresponds with the *Tyrol*, and parts of *Switzerland*, *Baden*, and *Bavaria*. Augustus divided it into two provinces, *Vindelicia* in the N., and *Rhætia* in the S. The capital of the former was *Augusta Vindelicorum*, *Augsburg*, made a Roman colony B.C. 14; and of the latter, *Tridentum*, *Trent*, on the *Athesis*.

2. NORICUM was bounded by the Danube on the N., the *Œnus* on the W., the *Alpes Venetæ* and the river *Savus* on the S., and *Pannonia* on the E.; it corresponds with *Styria*, *Carinthia*, and part of *Austria*. Two large tributaries to the Danube take their rise in this province—the *Dravus*, *Drave*, and the *Savus*, *Save*, which flow towards the E., joining the Danube in *Pannonia*. The chief towns were—*Laureæcum*, on the Danube, the station of the Roman fleet and an arsenal; *Juvavia*, *Salzburg*, on a branch of the *Œnus*; and *Noreia*, the old capital of the country, in the interior, near which the Romans were defeated by the *Cimbri*, B.C. 113.

3. PANNONIA was bounded by the Danube on the N. and E., by *Noricum* on the W., and *Illyria* on the S.; it includes *Slavonia*, *Croatia*, and western *Hungary*. It was divided into two provinces—*Superior* and *Inferior*, the line of division commencing at the mouth of the *Arräbo*, *Raab*, and passing by the western end of the large lake *Pelso*, *Platten-See*. The chief towns were—

Vindobōna, *Vienna*, a garrison town on the Danube; Carnuntum, somewhat lower down the river, the headquarters of the Romans in the Marcomannic war; Siscia, on the Savus, the most important place in the province; Mursa, *Eszek*, on the Dravus, where Constantius defeated Magnentius; Cibālis to the S., the birthplace of the emperor Valentinian, and the place where Constantine defeated Licinius, A.D. 314; and Sirmium, on the Savus, a very important post in the Dacian war, and the birthplace of the emperor Probus.

III. SARMATIA EUROPÆA.

Sarmatia was bounded by the Vistula on the W., the Tanais on the E., the Tyras and Euxine Sea on the S., and the Oceanus Sarmaticus on the N.; it thus embraces *Russia*, with parts of *Poland* and *Prussia*.

Very little was known of this vast district: the range of *Ural* is described under the names Rhipæi and Hyperborei Montes; the great rivers which pour their waters into the Euxine were—the Tanais, *Don*, the Borysthēnes, *Dnieper*, the Hypānis, *Boug*, and the Tyras, *Dniester*. The coast of the Euxine was colonized by the Greeks; but of the interior, the names of the Scythian or Sarmatian tribes alone are recorded.

The chief of these were—the Tauri, in Chersonesus Taurica, *Crimea*, the Roxolani and Iazyges, N. of the Palus Mæotis, *Sea of Azov*; the Bastarnæ, between the Tyras and the Borysthēnes; the Neuri, N. of them, between the Vistula and Borysthēnes; the Budēni, still farther N.; the Venēdæ, on the shores of the Baltic; the Agathyrsi, to the N.E.; the Alauni, between the upper courses of the Tanais and Borysthēnes; and the Tomaxobii, to the S. of them.

The chief towns on the Euxine Sea were—Tyras, at the mouth of the river of the same name; Olbia, at the mouth of the Hypanis, a Milesian colony; Tanais, at the head of the Palus Mæotis; and the following three in the Chersonesus—Panticapæum, on the Bosporus, a Milesian colony, the capital of an independent state in these parts; Theodosia on the eastern, and Chersonesus on the western coast.

CHAPTER X.

I. AFRICA.—II. ÆGYPTUS AND ÆTHIOPIA.—III. MARMARICA, CYRENAICA, AND SYRTICA.—IV. AFRICA PROPRIA.—V. NUMIDIA.—VI. MAURETANIA.

I. AFRICA.

THE name Africa was brought into use by the Romans; it applied originally to their first province in that continent, about the shores of the Syrtis Minor, and thence gradually extended to all their territory and to the whole continent. By the Greeks it was called Libya, though this also had a double sense, being sometimes confined to the coast district west of Egypt. The boundaries of Africa have been already noticed; we shall here mark the general features of the continent as known to the ancients.

The southern coast of the Mediterranean is far more regular than the northern; there are no peninsulas, and but few promontories or islands. There is, however, one great deviation from its general direction, caused by the southward advance of the great bay, the inmost

angles of which were named Syrtis Major, *G. of Sidra*, and Syrtis Minor, *G. of Khabs*. The character of this coast differs very much; generally speaking, the eastern half, as far as the angle of the Syrtis Minor, resembles the desert of the interior, being flat, dry, and sandy; the western half, on the contrary, is broken up by hills and well watered, and presents a broad belt of habitable and remarkably fertile country.

The great chain of M. Atlas commences on the western shore, and runs towards the N.E., gradually converging towards the Mediterranean, and meeting it in the neighbourhood of the lesser Syrtis; it formed a mighty barrier between the Roman provinces and the great Desert of *Sahara*, and prevented all communication in that direction.

The western coast had been explored as far as the *G. of Guinea*, named Magnus Sinus, but no regular traffic was kept up beyond the limits of Mauretania; the eastern coast, to a somewhat more southerly point, Prom. Prasum, probably *C. Delgado*, but this, also, was far beyond the limits of ordinary navigation. The interior was known by report only; no doubt the traffic was carried on as regularly in ancient as in modern times by caravans, and the Greek and Phœnician merchants on the coast had many opportunities of obtaining information from the native traders.

The Oases which skirt the edge of the Desert at a short distance from the Mediterranean were well known to Herodotus, and may be here described in their order from E. to W.: viz.—the Great Oāsis, *El Khargeh*, W. of Thebes; Ammonium, *Sivah*, on which the temple of Jupiter Ammon stood, and which was visited by Alexander; Augila, *Aujilah*, S.E. of the Syrtis Major;

Phazania, *Fezzan*, inhabited by the Garamantes ; and others more to the W., not easily to be identified. The tribes of the *Sahara* were named Melano-Gætuli ; and still farther to the S. the Negroes of *Soudan* are described under the name Nigritæ. We have some indefinite accounts of a great inland river, the Gir, (which may very possibly be the *Niger*,) with some towns upon it ; as also of some lakes in the same region named Nigritis and Nuba, perhaps *L. Debo*, and *L. Tchad*.

The only portion of the continent with which the ancients had any full acquaintance was the northern coast, which may be divided into the following districts : *Ægyptus*, *Marmarica*, *Cyrenaica*, *Syrtica*, *Africa Propria*, *Numidia*, and *Mauretania*.

II. ÆGYPTUS AND ÆTHIOPIA.

1. ÆGYPTUS.—Egypt was bounded by the Mediterranean on the N., the Sinus Arabicus on the E., Æthiopia on the S., and the Desert on the W. : it consists of a single long valley about 500 miles long, and of an average width of nine miles, bounded by low ranges of hills, the eastern named M. Arabicus, the western M. Libycus. Between these is the bed of the river Nilus, *Nile*, the most remarkable feature in the map of Egypt : it flows in an unbroken stream from the border of Æthiopia to the head of the Delta ; higher up it receives a tributary on its right bank, the Astaböras, *Taccazze*, after which the main stream was called Astápus ; it again divides into two branches, the eastern of which (the *Blue Nile*) has its rise in the mountains of *Abyssinia*, the western (the *White Nile*) in a more southern range named Lunæ

Montes. In its lower course it has formed a considerable delta, and (as is usual in such cases) the divided streams have varied at different times: there were anciently seven channels, the most important of which were the outside arms, the Pelusiac in the E., and the Canōpic in the W.

The immense quantities of alluvial deposit brought down by the Nile had a double effect: they constantly increased the Delta, and served as a fertilizing manure for the upper country, over which they were spread by the annual overflowings of the river: and thus Egypt was in a twofold sense the 'gift of the Nile.'

There are several remarkable lakes in Egypt, connected either with the Nile or the western arm of the Red Sea: of the former we may mention L. Mœris, *Birket-el-Keroun*, which was used as a reservoir for regulating the inundations and irrigating the land; and the *Natron Lakes*, which appear to lie in an ancient bed of the Nile; of the latter—the *Lacus Amārus*, which formed a connecting link between the Red Sea and the Nile; a canal was constructed by which the line of communication was completed; it was finished by Ptolemy Philadelphus, and subsequently cleared by Trajan of the sand which had choked it up.

Egypt was divided by the Greeks into two portions: the Delta or Lower Egypt, and Thebais or Upper Egypt; to these a central division was afterwards added, named Heptanōmis; and these three correspond with the tripartite division of the present day, *Said*, *Vostani*, and *Bahari*. The land was further subdivided into *nomes*, the number of which is variously stated: Heptanomis derived its name from its containing seven such subdivisions.

The chief towns were—Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great, B.C. 331, at the Canopic mouth of the Nile, the chief port and the royal residence of the Ptolemies, and still a very important commercial town; Naucratis, the port conceded to the Greeks by Amasis, on the Canopic channel; Arsinoë, at the head of the Sinus Heroopolites, and another town of the same name (otherwise called Crocodilopolis,) on Lake Mœris, near which was the celebrated Labyrinth; Heliopolis, the On of Scripture, at the head of the Delta, the seat of a famous temple of the Sun; Pelusium, on the eastern arm, a strongly fortified town; Memphis, the Noph of Scripture, above the head of the Delta, the capital of Egypt after the fall of Thebes, near which stand the far-famed pyramids; Thebæ, the No of Scripture, the ancient capital, of immense size and magnificence; and Syène, on the southern border, well known as the spot through which ancient geographers drew their chief meridian. The land of Goshen lay eastward of the Delta, between Lacus Amarus and the Mediterranean.

Egypt possessed two ports on the Red Sea, Myos Hormos and Berenice, from each of which there was a route to Coptos, on the Nile, below Thebes.

2. ÆTHIOPIA, the Cush of Scripture, was bounded by Egypt on the N., the Sinus Arabicus on the E., the Desert on the W., and an undefined boundary, in about 10° N. latitude, on the S.: it includes *Nubia*, *Abyssinia*, *Sennaar*, and *Kordofan*. The name of the people inhabiting it was derived from their *sun-burnt complexion* (αἴθω and ἔψ). The subdivisions of the Nile have been already noticed: the Cataracts or rapids in the course of the river occur in this country, near the border of Egypt. The southern district is very mountainous.

Æthiopia includes the following districts : *Dodekaschoenus*, or *Æthiopia Ægypti*, on the border of Egypt, to which it was attached by the Romans ; it received the first name from its being twelve schoeni in length along the course of the Nile ; Meroe, the country surrounding the Nile at its junction with the *Astaboras* ; the insulated district, inclosed by these two rivers, was named the Island ; and *Regnum Axomitarum*, the mountainous region in which the sources of the *Blue Nile* are found. Both the two last were at different eras powerful independent states : Meroe was governed by a hierarchy or college of the priests, who served at the temples of Ammon and Osiris ; there was, indeed, a sovereign, but wholly under their power ; Candace, mentioned in the New Testament, was one of the queens of this country. The capital, Meroe, stood on the Nile : it was the centre of an extensive commerce between the interior of Africa and Egypt. Axūme rose to importance after the decay of Meroe in the second century A.D. ; the capital was situated near the sources of the *Astaboras*, and was a great market for ivory. The chief port of *Æthiopia* was Adūle, on an inlet of the *Arabicus Sinus*.

III. MARMARICA, CYRENAICA, AND SYRTICA.

1. *MARMARICA* was a portion of the northern coast adjacent to Egypt on the E. and Cyrenaica on the W. ; it is now divided between *Egypt* and *Tripoli*. It is a dry and uncultivated district ; the coast is skirted by a range of low hills, which in two spots open towards the interior in steep valleys, which were designated *Catabathmus Major* and *Minor*. The only town of interest was *Parætonium*, whither Antony and Cleopatra fled.

The tribes who inhabited it in the days of Herodotus were the Adyrmachidæ in the E., and the Giligammæ in the W.

2. CYRENAICA was contiguous to Marmarica on the E. and Syrtica on the W. ; it lay in the projecting curvature of the coast which bounds the Syrtis Minor ; it is now called *Derna*. Its position was favourable, being the nearest point to Greece, and equidistant from Egypt and Carthage : it also possessed a fertile and well watered soil. The chief town was the Greek colony of Cyrène, founded, B.C. 631, by settlers from Thera : it was situated on rising ground at a short distance from the sea, and was large and highly ornamented. It was the head of a flourishing state, at first monarchical, afterwards republican, consisting of a confederacy of five towns, which lasted until the time of Ptolemy Soter, B.C. 321. The other towns were—Apollonia, the port of Cyrene ; Ptolemais, the port of Barca ; Arsinoe, or Tauchira, more to the S. ; and Berenice, near which the celebrated garden of the Hesperides was reputed to exist. Barce was an important place in the interior, a colony from, and rival of, Cyrene ; it sunk about B.C. 500. Herodotus mentions the native tribes as the Asbystæ in the E., and Auchisæ in the W.

3. SYRTICA was a poor, barren district (now part of *Tripoli*), along the shores of the sea between the Syrtis Major and Minor, which belonged, at different times, to the Cyrenians and to the Carthaginians, and was incorporated in the province of Africa by the Romans, along with the other possessions of Carthage. The native tribes mentioned by Herodotus were—the Psylli and the Macæ, about the Syrtis Minor. The only river to be noticed is the small Cinyps, the banks of which were

remarkably fertile. There were three confederate towns (whence the name *Tripoli*)—viz., Leptis, founded by Sidonians, and under the Romans a place of great trade; Oea, probably on the site of *Tripoli*; and Sabrāta, more to the W.

IV. AFRICA PROPRIA.

The Roman province of Africa was bounded by the river Triton on the side of Syrtica, on the E., the Tusca on the W., and the Desert and Lake Triton on the S. It differs much in character from the eastern countries of North Africa, being hilly, well watered, and eminently fertile. The hills are offsets from the great Atlas range; the chief river is the Bagradas, *Majerdah*, which flows towards the N.E., reaching the sea near Utica; there are also several lakes, particularly the large salt Lacus Tritonis or Palladis, *Sibkah*, which bounds the Desert, and which was formerly connected with the sea by a river named the Triton. The sea-coast is irregular: on the N. coast we meet with Prom. Mercurii, *C. Bon*, the nearest point to Europe, and Prom. Pulchrum, *C. Farina*, between which lies the Sinus Carthaginiensis.

Africa Propria was in early times under the dominion of Carthage: this town, long the capital of Africa, was founded, B.C. 878, by Phœnicians, and existed until its overthrow by Scipio, B.C. 146; it stood on a bay of the northern coast, near *Tunis*, its sides being flanked by lagoons, one of which served as its port. After the destruction of Carthage the Romans constituted their territory into a province, which they divided into two parts, Byzacium in the S., and Zeugitana in the N. The chief towns were—Thapsus, on the eastern coast, where Cæsar defeated Scipio and Juba, B.C. 46; Hadrumētum,

founded by Phœnicians, and rendered a place of commercial importance by the Romans ; Tysdrus, in the interior, S. of Hadrumētum ; Utīca, on the N. coast, at the commencement of the Bay of Carthage, raised by the Romans to be the capital of the whole province, and historically famous for the death of Cato, and as the resort of the republican faction ; and lastly, Hippo Zarȳtus, a port a little to the westward.

V. NUMIDIA.

Numidia was bounded on the E. by the Tusca, on the W. by the Ampsaga, and on the S. by the Desert : it derived its name from the *nomad* tribes who frequented it, and corresponds with the eastern part of *Algeria*. The chief tribe was the Massylii, a brave and active race living under a monarchical form of government ; they were conquered by the Romans, B.C. 46, and their territory formed into the province of Numidia. The interior of the country is mountainous, the highest range being known by the name M. Thambes. The chief rivers are—the Rubricātus, *Seibous*, and the Ampsāga, *Kabir* ; the former draining the central district, the latter on the border of Mauretania.

The chief towns on the coast were—the sea-ports of Hippo Regius and Ruscicada ; and in the interior—Zama, on the border of Africa, and sometimes included in it, the residence of Juba, and the scene of an important battle between Hannibal and Scipio, B.C. 202 ; Sicca Veneria, on the Bagradas ; and Cirta, *Constantineh*, in the western part of the province, the capital of the Numidian kings, and, from its central position, the most important town under the Romans also.

VI. MAURETANIA.

Mauretania was bounded by Numidia on the E., the range of Atlas on the S., the Mediterranean on the N., and the Atlantic Ocean on the W. : it corresponds with western *Algeria* and a great portion of *Morocco*. The Romans first became acquainted with it in the Jugurthine war, but it was not incorporated in the empire until the time of Claudius ; it was then divided into two provinces, Cæsariensis in the E., and Tingitana in the W., separated by the river Mulucha.

There are two ranges named Atlas in this province : A. Major, also called Dyrin, in the S., and a lesser range, A. Minor, along the coast in the N. ; the termination of the latter was the lofty rock of Abyla, which has already been noticed as one of the Columnæ Herculis. The chief rivers are—the Chinalaph, *Shellif*, in Cæsariensis, the Mulücha, *Muluia*, which formed the boundary between the provinces, and the Subur, *Sebou*, flowing into the Atlantic. The general name of the inhabitants was Mauri, *Moors*, and the most important tribe was the Massæsylii, between the Mulucha and the Chinalaph.

The chief towns were—Cæsarea, on the coast, formerly a Phœnician station with the name Jol, afterwards the residence of Bocchus and Juba II., and, finally, made the capital of the province by Claudius ; Cartenna, a considerable port, W. of the Chinalaph ; Sitifis, in the interior and on the border of Numidia ; Tingis, *Tangier*, the capital of Tingitana, just outside the Fretum Gaditanum ; and, on the Atlantic Ocean, the Phœnician colonies of Lixus and Thymiaterium, founded by Hanno.

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